The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION.

Mayor Hoffman Nominated for Governor.

Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, for Lieutenant-Governor.

A Free and Easy Time, Devoid of Excitement.

What Mr. Sandford E. Church Had to Say for Himself.

Universal Business and Good Humor Among the Delegates.

Sanguine Expectations of the More Enthusiastic.

The Leading Candidates Appear on the Rostrum.

What They Say, and How Their Sayings are Received.

The Platform, the Other Candidates, and Other Things.

Insides and Outsides and All Sides of All of It.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The State Convention has closed its labors, and the ticket is in the field. The leading name on the ticket is not the one that a majority of the Republican delegates wished, yet it is, perhaps, the strongest purely Democratic name that could have been put forward in those parts of the State which are expected to roll up the heaviest majorities. That Mayor Hoffman should be the nominee was fully settled in the caucuses held last evening, though it was not expected that it would be done without a ballot; but when on the assembling of the Convention this morning Judge Pierpoint announced that he was authorized by Gen. Dix to withdraw his name, the motion to nominate Mr. Hoffman by acclamation was carried amid thunders of applause. The other names on the ticket had been prearranged during the morning, and were carried with almost equal unanimity, the only ballot taken being on the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

The whole business of effecting a permanent organization, adopting a platform, and nominating the candidates was accomplished in less than two hours, and with a harmony and good-feeling in striking contrast to the discord and ill-feeling that characterized the sessions yesterday. The sober second thought of the delegates suggested to them that they had come together to carry out a principle, and not to quarrel about men; and having slept off the bad humors engendered yesterday, they came together this morning "at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind." Even the temporary chairman was reëlected permanent President by acclamation, and his apology for his arbitrary ruling yesterday was accepted, laughed at, and forgotten.

Before taking the recess it was announced that the nominee for Governor was on his way here, and would arrive in the 1 P. M. train, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon him and the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and invite them to address the Convention. Immediately on his arrival Mayor Hoffman was escorted to the hall, where he was received with the most boisterous cheers. His speech was brief and to the point. It presented a single issue, and he thanked God that the time had arrived when such men as he saw before him could agree, and, laying aside past political differences, act together in harmony for the salvation of their country. The speech was enthusiastically received, and made a good impression. The personal presence in the Convention of the candidate himself also had an exhilarating effect, and entirely counteracted the unfavorable impression formed by many, who had never seen the man. Mayor Hoffman's announcement, made incidentally during his speech, that he intended to stump the State—not for the ticket, but for the cause—was received with thunders of applause.

After the close of Mr. Hoffman's remarks, Mr. Pruyn, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, addressed the Convention in a stirring speech, which added to the enthusiasm of the audience and increased their confidence in the success of the ticket.

A. Oakey Hall followed with a humorous speech, which kept the delegates in a roar of laughter; and after listening to one or two other gentlemen, and finishing up the minor details of the work before them, the Convention adjourned with nine cheers for the success of the ticket.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. A. H. Green, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following:

For President—Hon. Sandford E. Church.

For Vice-Presidents—First, John J. Freedman, William Braidman; Second, Elias J. Beach, William S. Ketchum; Third, A. S. Weller, Thomas B. Carroll; Fourth, A. McMullen, H. P. Cool; Fifth, Polk H. Agan Thomas S. Mott; Sixth, Clinton F. Paige, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin; Seventh, L. A. Ward, E. P. Fuller, Eighth, William Williams, Charles S. Carry.

For Secretaries—First, William L. Ely, Major-Gen. Charles K. Graham; Second, E. O. Perrin, Joseph J. O'Donohue; Third, William H. Rice, Milo C. Osborne; Fourth, T. R. Horton, Gardner Pope; Fifth, E. H. Goodwin, Morris S. Woods; Sixth, Edgar K. Apgar, H. F. Hawks; Seventh, A. L. Underhill, J. T. Mersereau; Eighth, Robert Stevens, Robert Fisher.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

In relation to the papers referred to this Committee, relative to the delegation from the City and County of New-York, it was unanimously resolved, inasmuch as they related to a subject already disposed of by the Convention, that no further action be taken thereon.

Francis Kearnan moved the adoption of the report of the Committee, saying that he knew there were a few members who felt aggrieved by the decision of the Chair yesterday. He regretted this very much, but still not more so, nor as much, as our eminent presiding officer. After his very proper and handsome explanation this morning he felt certain that there was not a delegate present who would not freely and fully credit the circumstance to inadvertance and not to intention. We have a much greater work to perform than the elevation of any man to the position of presiding officer here. But all our work should be done in a spirit of fairness and conciliation, and ought to be marked by unanimity. He did not doubt that the report of the Committee would be adopted unanimously.

The question was then put and the report was adopted without dissent.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS BY HON. SANDFORD E. CHURCH, THE CHAIRMAN.

When Hon. Sanford E. Church resumed the chair this morning, he was greeted with rounds of applause, intermingled with a few hisses.

He said that he desired to make a few words of explanation in reference to what had occurred yesterday, partly on account of a misapprehension on the part of the Chair, and partly on account of a misapprehension by a portion of the Convention. When the Chair found that neither of the Committees was prepared with a report, he supposed that the Convention would be inclined to yield to an adjournment until this morning. When the motion was made to adjourn the Chairman declared it carried, hastily, perhaps, before the voting was finished. If that had created any ill feeling in the mind of any gentleman present, no one more regretted it than the Chair. All he had to say was that if any gentleman felt aggrieved by the action of the Chair, the only reparation he could make was to say that he sincerely regretted it. [Cheers.]

THE PLATFORM.

A. B. Conger, of Rockland, then reported the following platform, the reading of which drew out frequent and hearty applause. It was adopted unanimously:

The Democratic and National Union electors of the State of New-York, in Convention assembled at Albany on this 12th day of September, 1866, hereby reaffirm the principles set forth by the Convention held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August last. And further, we affirm that we for our part hold inviolable, and, as far as in us lies, will make good the faith of the nation, plighted by the Senate of the United States in its resolutions of the 26th day of July, 1861, and by the House of Representatives in the same resolution of the 22d of July, by Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court-house, and by President Johnson in his proclamation of amnesty of May 29, 1865, which fully, lawfully and finally restored to all the rights and functions of citizenship the great mass of the people of the Southern States; who in their State Conventions and Legislatures fulfilled every required condition, and who by their delegations in the Philadelphia Convention gave every needful pledge of the sincerity of their renewed allegiance and their acceptance of the issues of the war; and, lastly, we affirm that the centralization of power in this State not less than in the Union is fatal to the harmony of our political system and dangerous to the liberty of the citizen. Recent legislation at Albany has usurped a supreme yet fitful control of the local affairs which counties and municipalities are entitled to regulate; it has also exceeded any former precedent in its extravagant expenditures and its fraudulent tampering with the public works of the State. At Washington millions have been squandered upon central schemes of local be eiactions, and a partisan Congress, while reducing the appropriations for a patriotic soldiery, has not scrupled to enhance its own emoluments of office. Not to dwell upon other attendent evils, whose name is legion, we confidently appeal to the electors of the State to unite with us in a determined effort to restore the just balance of governmental power so widely distributed by the fathers of the Constitution, and to arrest that monstrous corruption which is fast sapping public spirit and public virtue, and by such union and earnest effort to enlarge the freedom, lighten the burdens and promote the happiness of the people of this State and Union."

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Homer Hudson moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from the East Judicial District, be requested to report the names of three persons from their respective districts, who, together with three persons to be appointed by the Chair from from the State at large, shall constitute the State Central Committee for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN RECEIVES THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

A. A. De Graw, of Kings, moved to proceed to an informal vote for the nominee for Governor, which was carried.

A. Oakey Hall, of New-York, said: I suppose, in conformity with the usages that prevail in all conventions, I am now in order to place a name in nomination. And I feel, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, that the great heart of the metropolis throbs responsive to the public accent of my voice when I ask this Convention to inscribe upon its advancing banners of advancing conservatism the name of a gallant Knickerbocker champion; a name, Sir, that has been made many times illustrious in the history of these States, in the halls of your Legislature, in the halls of Congress, at the Bar, on the Bench—in a word, throughout the circle of this Empire State, from the Hudson to Lake Erie; the name of a champion who is connected with an eminent family, and who is endowed with all the virtues they possess. He springs from a family whose name in this State has never been connected with a vice, public or private; a champion in whose lexicon no such word as "fail" can be found. [Cheers.] His name is that of a Christian gentleman—a young rising statesman; a man who has not only been born under a lucky star—for it appears that politicians love to dwell under that star—but he has lived under it, and his family believe that he will conquer under it if his name be placed under these advancing banners. The gentleman whose name I ask to have put in nomination is a lawyer, Mr. Chairman, of your own stamp. and he had not passed his thirtieth year before he was placed upon the bench; and there he conducted himself to the satisfaction of every one. In the darkest hour of the country, when Horace Greeley was begging the rebels for peace, the Republicans placed him, Democrat though he was, in that high position, and he was unanimously elected to that high office, having been previously elected against all the expectations of his friends. They elected him last year to a still higher position. They took him from the bench and made him Chief Magistrate, and as such he has illustrated all the virtues I have spoken of. His name is now a household word. In the recent reception of the gallant Grant and the patriot Johnson, and in the presence of that man who, in the process of diplomacy, has done much for the suppression of the rebellion—I refer to William H. Seward. Did you not see by his speech that he rose with the occasion in a statesmanlike manner, where President Johnson was describing the political condition of the country, by his able vindications of public and private virtues? But why do I detain you? Let me name him to you. You will see him: you know him. I now place before you for nomination for Governor of this State this man of lucky star, of lucky destiny—the champion of your young man, the champion of the great principles you have met here to-day to vindicate, and who will stump your State in support of them; and name to you this young champion—John T. Hoffman. [Loud cheers.]

THE NOMINATION SECONDED BY JUDGE PIERPONT—HE WITHDRAWS THE NAME OF GEN. DIX.

Judge Edwards Pierpont said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall not detain you long. I have but a few words to say. I rise for the purpose of seconding the nomination made, and for the purpose of announcing to you that another gentleman, who is the favorite of many of you here, will have his name withdrawn from this Convention in favor of John T. Hoffman. [Cheers.] Before announcing the name of this distinguished gentleman, it may be interesting to some of you who do not live in the City of New-York to know how it happens that John T. Hoffman comes before you with such strength as to command the united support of 340 delegates, each one of whom will rise and tell you that he is for John T. Hoffman. [Applause.] You gentlemen see in this Convention men that are not accustomed to attend political conventions. As one, I stand here, never having been before any political convention, being a lawyer engaged in a profession that is jealous of my time and jealous of my attention. Let me tell you why I and many others came up here from the City of New-York for the purpose of urging this nomination upon you. Three months ago several of us assembled together in the City of New-York, and considering this great subject of the dangers which were supposed and which are now known to be right upon us—that danger which always follows when one extreme is followed by another extreme. Awhile ago we were in danger of dissolution from the extreme doctrine of States rights; now we are in danger of the trampling down of the Constitution and the law of liberty from a concentration of power and from an absolute despotism. [Applause.] Men accustomed to think for themselves upon these subjects, we assembled together and considered what we could do to avert this dire calamity. In thinking it over, we came to the conclusion—inasmuch as no man in this Convention was born when the last Democratic Governor was elected from the City of New-York or from the City of Brooklyn—that when this Convention assembled it would be likely, as a matter of compliment, as a matter of fitness, to think that those great cities which had done such service to the Democratic Party, which had given such faithful majorities, which had so liberally contributed their means, that this Convention would see fit to give them the compliment of letting the Governor come from our part of the State, if we presented one that was suitable. [Applause.] We did not, gentlemen, claim it, or think of it as a right. No local city has any rights against the great ideas of the great Democratic Party. Our business is to sacrifice anything and everything to its interests, and that everybody was ready to do. We cast about to see who we could find that would concentrate the vote. As you know very well, gentlemen, our city is composed, as is the City of Brooklyn, and as are all the large cities of this country, of people from all parts of the world, of almost every religion, of every manner of sentiment, of every sort of feeling, and you know, gentlemen, how difficult it is to find any one man for whom people are willing to cast their vote, even of your own party, and looking about and in canvassing this matter, we discovered that John T. Hoffman would concentrate all our elements; that he would get the German Republican vote; that he could get the Irish vote; that he could get the whole vote of the Democratic Party, and what is more striking, we discovered as we talked to one and another of our sober-minded best citizens who belong to the party hostile to us, we would say, "Have you any objections to Hoffman?" Why no, not to Hoffman; Hoffman is a very good man; we cannot object to him." I have heard this said by a hundred men who belong to another party: "We knew we could not bring anything against Hoffman." "Hoffman made an excellent Recorder;" "Hoffman has done admirably as Mayor;" "Hoffman's record is pure;" "No word can be said against Hoffman." And when we had canvassed the City and examined the condition of political affairs in Brooklyn and all about us, we of the City of New-York came to the conclusion that he was the best man to present before you for your votes. As a man for success, a man fit to succeed, a man with whom we could go into this canvass with bright hopes and with a certain feeling of success, which, let me tell you, in anything, is half a victory, [cheers] and hence we come up here all united—every man in favor of John T. Hoffman. There are, as you know, gentlemen, very many men in this community who know better other distinguished gentlemen than they do Mr. Hoffman. That is not strange; but the time will come when you will know him favorably. The time will come when you will each and all hear him speak and take him by the hand, and feel and know that he is a man in whose hands the safety of the Democratic Party will be sure—in whose hands everything you wish to intrust to your Governor will be sacred and safe, and kept and restored back to you at the proper time. [Cheers.] Now, before this Convention there have been the names of many distinguished men. There have been before this Convention the names of our personal friends, with whom we have been more intimately associated than with John T. Hoffman, but we have been willing to set that all aside for the great interest, and for the benefit of the great cause, and for the success of the great Democratic party. And gentlemen let me here assure you that although there are other men in our party who would gain very many votes from the Conservative Republicans yet when the subject is fairly brought before the people, as it will be, and when it is well understood I venture to pledge to you that John T. Hoffman will gain in the end more Conservative and Republican votes than any other man who has been named or thought of for this position. [Cheers.] My friend, my intimate friend, one whom I respect, whom I personally like, has had his name before this Convention, and with or without his consent, his friends who have been in recent communication with him—that gallant, excellent, noble, perfect gentleman and statesman—have desired me to say when I got up here to speak that the name of Gen. Dix should no longer be before this Convention, but should be withdrawn in favor of John T. Hoffman. [Cheers.]

A MOTION TO NOMINATE BY ACCLAMATION.

Mr. Francis Kernan said he was aware that since the adjournment yesterday, there had been, as there should be on all occasions like this, a full, free and most agreeable interchange of sentiment and conversation between the delegates. Every well-wisher of the country must have observed with pleasure that there seemed to be a desire on the part of individual delegates that the gentleman named should meet with the cordial and earnest support of the Conservative, Union-loving men of this State. [Cheers.] He rose simply to say that if there was any other delegate who had a name to propose he appealed to him to rise; and if there was not, he moved, if it met the views of the delegates, that they nominate John T. Hoffman by acclamation. [Cheers.]

Mr. D. E. Ogden seconded the motion of Mr. Kernan, remarking that he came to this Convention with predilections in favor of another gentleman; but from observations carefully made he was satisfied that the nomination of John T. Hoffman was the right one. [Cheers.] This was not a question of men; it rose into the higher sphere of politics, and above partisanship. The great question was, whether they were to live as a nation, whether their liberties were to be preserved, whether constitutional liberty was to be maintained in the country. The Empire State had got to be a bulwark in that great conflict. It must preserve constitutional liberty, oppose centralization, uphold the rights of the States, and preserve the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] Surveying the whole ground, and looking at all the faces about him, he had great pleasure in seconding the motion of his friend, that they make the nomination of John T. Hoffman by acclamation.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATION.

Mr. Abram Wakeman observed that nothing could be added to what had been said in favor of the nomination of John T. Hoffman. [Cheers.] He asked that the question should be put.

At the close of his remarks, it was suggested that a standing vote be taken, and delegates and spectators rising *en masse*, the nomination was made in the wildest enthusiasm.

NOMINATION FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

W. G. Bryan, of Batavia, moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, which was carried.

Charles Holmes, of Schoharie, named Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany.

Wm. G. Bryan, in behalf of a number of delegates from the western part of the State, rose to nominate Harlow L. Comstock, of Wyoming.

Gen. Wayne, of Wyoming seconded the nomination as due to the eminent fitness and pure patriotism of Judge Comstock as well as to his popularity among the Republicans in the Western part of the State.

A. B. Conger also seconded the nomination, urging the Albany delegation, for the sake of perfect harmony, to withdraw the name of Mr. Pruyn.

Mr. Peter Cagger said: Mr. President, the delegation from Albany County decline to withdraw the name of Gen. Pruyn.

Mr. Abram Wakeman, of New-York, earnestly urged the name of Mr. Pruyn.

Mr. John Snow, of Madison, added his testimony as to the fitness of Judge Comstock.

HON. ROBT. H. PRUYN RECEIVES THE NOMINATION.

After which the vote was taken and resulted as follows:

Robert H. Pruyn	169
Harlow L. Comstock	85

On motion the nomination of Mr. Pruyn was made unanimous.

A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE CANDIDATES.

The President announced that the candidate for Governor, Mr. John T. Hoffman, was in town, and would, if agreeable to the Convention, visit the Hall in the course of half an hour.

This announcement elicited repeated cheers, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and invite them to visit the Convention.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT NOMINATED FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

On motion, William W. Wright was nominated by acclamation for Canal Commissioner.

INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Mr. Williams, of Erie, nominated for Inspector o State Prisons, Frank B. Gallagher, of Buffalo.

Mr. Thomas B. Arnold named Washington J. Smith, but subsequently withdrew the nomination; and the nomination of Frank B. Gallagher was made by acclamation.

The President announced the following committee to wait upon the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor:

Messrs. Francis Kearnan, Abram Wakeman, Geo. R. Babcock, Wm. G. Ryan and Palmer V. Kellogg.

The Convention then took a recess until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Convention was called to order at 1:30 P. M., soon after which John T. Hoffman and Robert H. Pruyn were conducted into the hall and upon the stage by the Committee appointed for that purpose. Their appearance was the signal of loud and continued cheering. After the excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. Hoffman said:

MR. HOFFMAN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION.

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow-Citizens: I should be less than a man if I did not admit that I was pleased at this greeting. I have just entered the City of Albany; I have come here in obedience to a telegram I did not feel at liberty to disregard. During the active session of the Convention, when my name was put forward with others as a candidate for Governor of the State of New-York, I did not feel at liberty to come here, because I felt that if the nomination was to be made it should be made by the delegates here, without any personal interference or action of my own. [Cheers.] Now that the nomination is made, I am here to accept it in person and thank you for the honor. [Cheers.] I appreciate, Gentlemen, the honor you have conferred on me, and I also appreciate the responsibilities, the cares, the anxieties that will follow upon it; for no man can enter on the combat such as we have to fight without feeling in the very depths of his heart the importance of his position and of the canvass in which we are to be engaged. I feel this the more because I know there have been in this Convention many to whom I was a stranger, my life having been spent in the quiet City of New-York, and my public duty having been to a great extent confined there. I feel I am under a debt of double obligation to the gentlemen from different parts of the State composing the Convention who have chosen me as the standard-bearer of the great Constitutional Party. [Cheers.] I intend to tell them my record, such as it is. [Cheers.] During the great war through which the country has passed it was my privilege in New-York to be in a condition where I endeavored to oppose secession and defend the Union, to aid in the promotion of volunteering. I labored at the same time to protect the rights of the citizen under the Constitution and the law. [Cheers.] In the Court of which I had the honor to be a member, when we undertook judicially to impress on all people obedience to the law, and to see that every man, so far as I had power, be protected in his rights, I did not hesitate to visit the penalties of the law on those who violated the law. [Cheers.] I have endeavored, in the position in which I was placed, to stand in opposition to centralization of power in the State and elsewhere. I was opposed to the "farming out" of the City of New-York to partisan Commissioners. When the war was at an end with my fellow-citizens I declared that the war having ended, peace should come. At the New-England dinner, December, 1865, when a distinguished United States Senator said that according to the old Puritan doctrine it would be necessary to shed more blood for the remission of sins, I took my stand and said enough had been shed to remit the sins of the Universe. I declared then and on the 8th day of January following, that in view of the important events of the time, all political antagonisms should be buried. There I took my stand and avowed my readiness to unite with all men, whoever might be the leaders under the battle-cry of "The Union and the Constitution," to sustain the President [cheers] in his determination to restore every State to its proper position in the Union. [Cheers.] My fellow-citizens, pardon what may seem egotism in my remarks, but it is due to those I have never met before, to tell them what has been my platform, and is at present. I feel, as I stand here in the presence of this Convention, and selected as I have been by the great Constitutional Union Party, that I have been honored among men who have been honored everywhere; I have been mentioned in connection with Dix, Murphy and Slocum, and other distinguished names. You have done me distinguished honor in saying that in view of the present situation of affairs, I am the man to carry your standard in a battle. I feel it due to you and due to myself to state every doctrine I have advocated. I cannot make any long speech. I stand here a Constitutional Union man, pledged to carry out what the Senate of the United States promised in their adopted resolutions, what the second resolution of the Convention declares, and what Gen. Grant promised when Gen. Lee surrendered to him. [Cheers.] What is the issue? It is whether disunion shall supersede the Union; it is whether secession having been put down in theory and practice, whether Slavery having been abolished, whether the South having submitted to the authority of the Government, the Southern States shall be represented in the Congress of the United States by loyal men. That is the question of the day. The Radicals themselves differ in some of their propositions. Thad. Stevens, on one hand, declares for confiscation and universal suffrage. Horace Greeley, on the other part, declares for universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Others are for this plan, others for that. But the great public question is what I have just stated—whether the States kept out of the Union shall be represented in the Congress of the United States by loyal men. That question will be determined this Fall. A Radical, travelling in the cars to-day, admitted that in his judgment the contest would be a close one. [Cheers.] Perhaps it will, gentlemen—that depends upon you. It depends upon you whether you leave this hall and return to your homes that you organize the State for the purpose of victory. If that be done, this great question on which we have taken our stand, will be decided with triumph. Gentlemen, the Radical power and party in this country are a power and party for destruction—it can tear down, but it can never build up—[cheers]—there is a spirit of intolerance about it that can crush, but can never restore. It assails every individual right, it attacks every local organization which is antagonistic to those who seek to centralize within that party that power which would enable them to perpetuate its hateful influence on you. They talk of victory. Where is the accession of their strength? From whence does it come? I can form no idea, unless they hope for a shameless, open bid for the votes of Irishmen that they can catch by the spurious pretexts they set forward. I am told that along the Canada border they have entrapped a few men who have heretofore voted with the Democratic Party, and will now be with them. I tell them these men, there and elsewhere, will perceive too readily that the policy they are advocating toward the Southern States is the same policy which England has enforced against Ireland, [cheers,] and they will be ready to strike a balance between profession on the one side, and practice on the other. They will be ready to see that the same spirit of intolerance which keeps the States out of the Union—which declares who are fit and who are not fit to be trusted with political privileges. That same spirit of intolerance which interferes with social relations here and elsewhere, which strikes not only at the rights but the religion of the men whose support they are now courting. [Cheers.] Now, I have about finished these desultory remarks, made while I am suffering from fatigue. I am not under any excitement, because I feel too much the importance of this event to be excited about it. Now, as the chosen leader of the great Constitutional Party of the magnificent State of New-York, I cannot help thinking of the solemnity of the occasion. These remarks are not, therefore, made in a spirit of excitement. We go forward in the battle of the State—we fight against the men who ignore the rights of the States—against men who advocated the centralization of power. Against the great body of the supporters of these Radical leaders I have not a word to say, but when these Radicals assume all the loyalty of the land I ask them, "What do they mean?" Loyalty to what? Loyalty to the Constitution? No! They deny its application to the whole Union and tamper with it while States are unrepresented. Their tests of loyalty consist in submission to the action of a majority in Congress. [Cheers.] Has the test of loyalty come to this? Has it come to this in free and independent America? No man can be loyal who does not give his willing assent to the action of a majority in Congress. You and I have been taught in the days of old that it was love of country, love of Union, obedience to the Union and constitutional loyalty—that it was that that determined whether a man was loyal or not. But, thank God, none of us have been brought up in a school in which we were taught to say that a determination to keep ten States out of a representation in Congress was the test of loyalty in America. [Cheers.] Am I right? [Yes.] Then, fellow-citizens, enter on the contest which we have commenced with zeal and determination. Recollect the issue! It is the rights of the people; it is the rights of the States as well as of the United States; it is the preservation of the union of States and of the rights of States. You have in this contest shown your appreciation of the union of States, the rights of States, of the interests of the States in opposition to those who are working for the disunion of the States and the disruption of our national unity. In their State Convention in Syracuse last week they have forgotten the State of New-York, and in their resolutions and platform they have made no reference to it. Is that because the policy of the Radicals, either in it legislative or executive departments is so defined and is so popular that no further declaration of principles is needed? If so I have yet to learn it. They have ignored the great issues which are local to the State of New-York, and have adopted a national policy which keeps States united and delays indefinitely the resolution of the Union. Against such a policy the Conservative men of the great State of New-York will contned with an assurance of triumph. Long Island and Manhattan will thunder forth majorities in favor of the principles declared at this Convention, and if you meet them with your usual vote, your success is certain. In the canvass in which you are engaged I will, so far as my health permits, discuss those public questions in a more satisfactory manner than now. I know the contest will be an angry and bitter one. In its bitterness I will take no part. If this canvass cannot be conducted by me as a patriot and citizen ought to conduct it, I would rather not conduct it at all. I stand by the record of my life. There is no public or private act of mine that fears investigation. [Cheers.] If there is to be vituperation and abuse in this contest, and they threaten to resort to it, I shall not follow them. Our policy is not to be on the defensive, but on the offensive. [Cheers.] There is now a disposition to yield past differences, and men of different shades of political opinion are working for the common good. [Cheers.] As the President said to me the other day in the streets of New-York, when he was surrounded by thousands, "The country can yet be saved," [Cheers.] We must save the State and save the country. We will attack the Radicals in their citadel. We are to take the offensive, and they must defend themselves. [Loud cheering, amid which the honorable gentleman resumed his seat.]

REMARKS OF HON. ROBERT H. PRUYN.

Mr. Robert H. Pruyn was next called on to speak. He said he thanked them very sincerely for the very high honor they had conferred on him. It would be an honor at any time to be chosen by so respectable a Convention as this for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but he considered it a much greater honor at this juncture, in view of the results that would follow from their success, and in view of the great issues now pending before the State and throughout the country. And he believed the State of New-York would be able to rejoice in a victory for reason, humanity, liberty and their glorious union. [Cheers.] They would not expect him to detain them with any extended remarks after the eloquent address they had just heard from the distinguished candidate for Governor. They would pardon him, however, if he noticed briefly the peculiarity of the position he occupied. He saw before him very many gentlemen with whom it had been his pleasure to act shoulder to shoulder in past times; but he could not conceal from himself, even if he wished to, that the larger number were gentlemen with whom he had hitherto been opposed. He respected them for the honesty and the fidelity with which they had adhered to their principles, through he happened to differ with them. He was told that to-day one of his fellow-citizens, whom he had known as a friend, but always as a political opponent, rose in the Convention and spoke kindly in his behalf. For this he owed him a debt of gratitude. He wished to say that a great number of persons in the State felt as he did in view of the dangers that threatened the country; that it was necessary for all men, regardless of party, to set aside the Radicals who were sweeping over the country. He would not be deceived by names. What was a party name or a party tie compared with their beloved country, with whose interests every one of them was identified. [Cheers.] He planted himself now on the platform adopted at Philadelphia and reaffirmed at this Convention. He believed with the gentleman who had just addressed them that as peace had come they must act as men at peace and not stir up angry passions. He was absent from the country a good while, but he had seen hostile cannon pointed against the walls of Washington. He then had no idea that the war would have assumed such vast preparations. There were no hostile armies or cannon there now. The only men there now were loyal men of the North and loyal men of the South combined as brothers. He asked the most fanatical of their opponents what it was they worked for twenty-seven years ago that had not been accomplished now. If they are asked about it they are dumb. There was not one of them who would not have settled the war as Mr. Greeley wished to see it. Yet these men were the men who were trying to degrade the men of the South and make them hate their brethren at the South. It was easy to stir up the multitude, but it was also easy to make them listen to the voice of reason. It was easy to distract the people, and men were trying that insane experiment, [Cheers.] He would not detain them longer. He did not know what would be the fate of the Convention. The candidates they named might be borne down by the tide, but he did not believe they would. It was of very little consequence to the country, comparatively, whether this or that man would be elected, but it was of consequence that the cause they represented should prevail. [Cheers.] Whether they prevailed now or on any other occasion, they knew that the principles avowed at the Philadelphia Convention were those which the Conservative Union men pledged themselves should prevail, because the patriotism, humanity and intelligence of the country demanded that, having peace, they should act with magnanimity in peace commensurate with the courage which the people of the North displayed while the war was pending. He believed that the people of the North were as willing to be as willing to be magnanimous as they were brave; that they were willing to give to others the rights they possessed just as readily as they were determined to defend the privileges they enjoyed. When the Fall elections come round he thought the State of New-York would more than ever be entitled to its proud motto—Excelsior—in having stemmed the tide that now threatens to overrun this fair land. [Cheers.]

OTHER SPEECHES.

In response to repeated calls, Hon. Francis Kernan took the stage and made a very eloquent argument in behalf of the Constitution and liberty. In closing he paid a high tribute to the public and private worth of the candidates, and expressed full confidence in the success of the ticket. He urged his hearers immediately on returning home to proceed with the work of organising, telling them that success would surely follow earnest and untiring work in the cause on their part. He was followed by A. Oakey Hall, in a speech of considerable length, which was marked by strong reason as well as by a vein of the most irresistable wit.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The following were announced as the new State Committee:

First District—Charles G. Cornell, Peter B. Sweeney, Thomas E. Stewart.

Second District—William M. Parks, Elias J. Beach.

Third District—Peter Cagger, F. L. Laflin, Gideon Reynolds.

Fourth District—William J. Averill, A. B. Waldo, George Briggs.

Fifth District—Delos Dewolf, Lewis H. Brown, Henry H. Fish.

Sixth District—Henry D. Barto, Jr., C. H. Walrath, D. L. Folett.

Seventh District—C. C. B. Walker, Elmore P. Rose, David H. Asell,

Eighth District—Henry A. Richmond, J. W. Sherman, A. P. Lanning.

In announcing the Committee for the Eighth District, Mr. Henry, of Cattaraugus, said:

Mr. Chairman: The delegates from the Eighth Judicial District appreciate fully the great loss this body as well as the State at large has sustained in the death of the "Great Commoner," Dean Richmond, late Chairman of the State Central Committee. Having unanimously resolved to name his son Henry A. Richmond, who is endowed in an eminent degree with the sterling qualities of head and heart which characterized his distinguished father as one of the representatives of this great Constitutional Union Party, I am instructed to report the names of the following gentleman as members of the State Central Committee from the Eighth Judicial District: Henry A. Richmond, of Geneva; Judson W. Sherman, of Alban (Albion ?) A. P. Lausing, of Erie.

THE COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

Subsequently the chairman moved the following members of the State Committee at large: Samuel J. Tilden, New-York; Francis Kernan, Oneida, and Wm. G. Fargo, Erie.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Hon. Sanford E. Church and the other members of this Convention for the able and dignified manner in which they have discharged their duties.

A TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

The following telegram was received:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Hon. Sandford E. Church, President:

One hundred thousand conservative citizens will meet in Union-square next Tuesday evening to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution, ratify the action of the Philadelphia Union Convention, sustain the policy of Andrew Johnson, and cheer for John T. Hoffman. Members of your Convention are heartily invited to attend.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That an authentic copy of the proceedings of this Convention be prepared by the Secretary, E. O. Perrin, and signed by the officers of the Convention, containing all the speeches, and that 100,000 copies of the same be published by the State Central Committee for gratuitous circulation.

With repeated cheers for the candidates, for the cause and for the President, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MICHIGAN.

Political Affairs—Wreck.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

J. L. Chipman, in the First, and Henry F. Severns, in the Second Congressional District, have been nominated by both Democratic and National Union Conventions to-day.

The bark *Oreonta*, of Buffalo, has been dismasted on Lake Michigan.

NEW-YORK.

Congressional Nomination.

ROME, Oneida County, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

At the Republican Union Congressional Convention for this (Twentieth) District, held to-day, A. H. Laflin was renominated by acclamation.

The Baltimore Anniversary.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The anniversary of the Rattle of North Point is being celebrated to-day. The Association of Old Defenders have a dinner at Towzontown.

The Fenian Brotherhood celebrate the day by holding a picnic at Darley Park, where there is a grand gathering to hear President Roberts on the present condition and prospects of Ireland. There is a general display of flags throughout the City.

The National Convention of Telegraphers meets here to-day.

Matters in Northern Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The first United States District Court in Northern Georgia since the close of the war, was held here yesterday, Judge Erskine presiding. The members of the Bar passed resolutions pledging themselves to sustain the Court in vindicating the majesty of the laws, and promising Judge Wayne cordial support when he visits Savannah in November.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Brownsville advices say that Canales had resigned the command of Matamoras to Hinjosa.

Gen. Lapia, the new Governor of Tamaulipas, is expected hourly.

Ortega has left San Antonio with 300 men for Losedo.

Cortina continues his outlawry.

Cholera in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Board of Health report eight cases of cholera since yesterday. The estimated average of cholera interments since the 1st is three a day, mostly negroes. The exact figures cannot be given, as no record is kept at several of the cemeteries.

Cholera in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The Board of Health report eight cases of cholera since yesterday.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The deaths by cholera yesterday were thirty-six.

Correction in Cable Quotation.

The advance in Flour reported by the cable in the Liverpool market of Sept. 11 should have been printed 1s.@2s. per barrel.

North American Lloyd's Steamers.—The running of the steamers of the North American Lloyd's, interrupted during the late German war, is about to be resumed. The *Baltic*, Capt. Jones, sails for Europe on the 20th inst., and her consort, the *Atlantic* on the 4th October,

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AT ALBANY.

Explosion of a Boiler in a Lumber-yard—Several Men Instantly Killed, and Others Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

A most terrible accident occurred in this city this morning, involving a great loss of life and considerable destruction of property.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, an explosion was heard in the northern part of the city, in that portion known as the lumber district, and very little inquiry ascertained that it was the large sawing and planing mill of S. & G. Rork. The sound could be heard for miles.

The establishment of Messrs. Rork was a large one, covering over an acre of ground, and had on it three large wooden buildings and one of brick. It was on the corner of Water and Lawrence streets, near the river. Its motive power was steam, supplied by an engine in the brick building, of which John Collen was engineer. He was a man of steady habits, and was very industrious. This morning he had started up his engine at 9 o'clock, and it had been going about three-quarters of an hour, with a pressure of fifty pounds to the inch, when the casualty happened. Machinists and boiler-makers had been employed for a few days before to repair the boiler, and it was thought to be entirely trustworthy. Water was placed in it at the firing up, as much as was necessary.

It seems that the engineer had some premonition of the affair. There was a little boy by his side, and he caught him by the arm and cried, "Run, boy, for God's sake run." The boy did run, and had just got off the enclosure when the noise of the explosion, sounding like a park of artillery, stunned his ear.

All the windows in one direction were broken, while those as near in another direction escaped.

Inside the fence the scene was awful. Roofs were broken down, floors torn up, beams broken, fragments of machinery and boiler were strewn all over the premises, and a general confusion of all that had been used in the establishment was visible.

But worse than all was loss of valuable human lives. The engineer was nowhere to be found, nor has his body been recovered yet. A young man named John Rork, cousin of the proprietor, was torn into fragments, and his remains were collected and placed in a box. He was working over the boiler-room sharpening saws. On the street in front, was a boy of fifteen or sixteen driving a cart. A fragment of the boiler struck his horse on the neck, breaking it, and throwing him off his feet in such a manner that his head was bent completely under his body. As to the poor boy, he fared no better, although it cannot now be known just how he was injured, for he has since died in the City Hospital.

The following is a list of killed:

Godfrey Luff, a German of 25 years of age, married, having several children.

Jno. Fenmore, employed as fireman, 28 years of age. He was married, and had six or seven children.

Cornelius Beye, a German, 40 years of age, and married.

Jno. Callen, engineer, 40 years of age, married, and with four or five children.

Jno. Heffernan, 22 years old, who ran a planing machine, unmarried.

Jno. Rork, sharpening saws, 25 years of age. He was a cousin of the owners, and was unmarried, but lived with his mother.

Jas. O'Neil, the cartman, 15 or 16 years of age. His mother was buried but a few days ago.

Thos. Reardon, 16 years of age, was taken to the hospital with his ribs broken. He cannot possibly recover.

Jas. Elliott, 28 years of age.

Besides these, bones and portions of the body of another man have been found, but he is unknown.

Two men, named McConnill and Brennan, are missing, and it is not known but others also are lost.

A man named Martin, employed as book-keeper at the adjoining lumber dealers, was so badly injured that he had to be taken home.

The land and machinery were owned by Messrs. Rork, with Nelson Rogers as silent partner. The loss is estimated at $30,000, although very little of the lumber has been injured.

The debris of the explosion covers the grounds far around, and pieces of wood were blown nearly over the river.

Two men were sitting on the top of a lumber pile, and were blown off by the wind into the river. The Captain of a dredge boat near by jumped in and saved one, and the other, being able to swim, managed to get out himself.

Teams are now busy in clearing away the wreck, and the place is gradually assuming a better aspect. No Coroner's investigation has yet been held.

Another Account.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

A terrible explosion occurred here this morning. The saw and planing mill of S. & G. Rork, corner of Lawrence and Water streets, blew up at 9:40 o'clock, killing ten or twelve persons, and seriously injuring eight or ten more. No cause is known, as the engineer was killed with the others. The noise of the explosion was heard to a great distance, and nearly all the windows in the vicinity were broken. A number of persons were struck with fragments of timber and stone.

The mill was owned by S. & G. Rork, with Nelson Rogers, a wealthy lumber merchant of this city, as silent partner. The establishment covered an acre of ground, and it is said the loss is about $20,000.

The following is a list of the killed:

John Cullen, engineer, had a wife and four or five children. He was 40 years of age. His body was all blown to pieces, and was gathered up in a box.

John Hoffman, 22 years of age, unmarried, employed in feeding the planing machines.

John Rork, a cousin of the owners, 25 years of age; leaves a widowed mother.

James O'Neill, a boy 15 or 16 years old, was a carman, and was driving in front of the engine-house. He buried his mother a few days ago. His horse was killed. His body was taken home.

John Fenmore, fireman, 38 years old, was married, and had six or seven children.

Cornelius Beye, a German, 40 years old, was married, and had several children.

It is believed that three or four bodies were thrown into the river, from which the mill is but a little distance.

A number of the employes were injured and taken to the City Hospital.

The calamity spreads mourning over the city. The streets near the mill were filled with spectators, many of them inquiring after their friends. It is possible that there may still be one or two bodies under the ruins.

AGRICULTURAL.

The New-York State Fair.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The State Fair was very well attended to-day. The show was not very large, but good for quality. At a meeting to-night the award of premiums at the trial of implements at Auburn was made. The Buckeye mower, as the best, took the gold medal; the Rhode Island clipper the second prize. Class No. 2, D. M. Osborne & Co., for reaper and rakes combined, took the gold medal; second prize, C. Wheeler. In Class No. 2½, self-rakers Seymour, Morgan & Allen's machine took the gold medal. Class three, combined mower and reaper and hand-rake, Walter A. Wood's machine took the gold medal; J. F. Herrington the second prize. Class four, combined reaper and self-raker, Wm. Wallace & Co., the gold medal; second prize, Seymour, Morgan & Allen. Class five, no premiums awarded. Class six, R. S. Allen, the gold medal; D. M. Osborne & Co., the second prize. Horse powers, R. M. Harden & Co., Cobleskill, endless chain power, first prize; Dow & Fowlers, Fowlersville, Livingston County, sun and planet principle horse power, the gold medal; horse power threshers and cleaners, R. M. Harden, & Co., Cobleskill, the gold medal; best horse rakes, Barber, Sheldon & Co., the gold medal; H. M. Tracy, the second premium; for revolving horse rake, P. S. Harden; Herring's hay apparatus was recommended a gold medal, but the Executive Committee refused on account of a defect in the manufacture; horse hay-forks, J. G. Mansfield & Co., the gold medal; Chapman, Hawley & Co., of Utica, the second premium. In hay and straw-cutters no premiums were awarded. Sanford, Wasson & Co., of Oswego, and Dow & Fowler are equally commended for superior machines.

The Cholera.

The following cases were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday:

1. Frederick Crafod, aged 35, Denmark, No. 349 West Twenty-fourth-street. Sent to hospital.
2. Rose Kehoe, aged 30, Ireland, No. 20 Dover-street. Sent to hospital. Died Sept. 12.
3. Margaret Murphy, aged 32, Ireland, No. 15 Baxter-street. Sent to hospital.
4. Michael Galvin, aged 45, Ireland, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue. Sent to hospital.
5. Mrs. Bowee, Sixty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.
6. Delia Welsh, aged 23, Ireland, married, Sixty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. Sent to hospital. Died Sept. 11.
7. Owen Donohoe, aged 1, Ireland, No. 102 West Nineteenth-street. Sent to hospital.
8. Annie Kehoe, aged 19 months, New-York, No. 20 Dover-street. Sent to hospital. Died Sept. 12.
9. Solomon Utter, aged 43, United States, No. 341 Eighth-avenue. Died Sept. 12.

No changes are reported from Ward's Island Hospital.

The following is the latest report from the Battery Hospital:

Remaining in hospital at last report	17
Admitted since	5—22
Discharged	1
Died	4—1
Remaining in hospital, Sept. 12	11

ADMITTED.

1. Mary King, aged 20, England, No. 301 Water-street.
2. Frederick Crafod, aged 35, Denmark, No. 349 West Twenty-fourth-street.
3. Rose Kehoe, aged 35, Ireland, No. 20 Dover-street.
4. Annie Kehoe, 19 months, United States, No. 20 Dover-street.
5. Margaret Murphy, aged 32, Ireland, No. 15 Baxter-street.

DISCHARGED.

1. Dennis Donnohue, aged 9, United States, No. 357 West Sixteenth-street.

DIED.

1. Mary Smith, aged 23, Ireland, No. 4 Pearl-street.
2. Patrick Murphy, aged 3, United States, No. 51 Baxter street.
3. Rose Kehoe, aged 35, Ireland, No. 20 Dover-street.
4. Annie Kehoe, aged 19 months, United States. No. 20 Dover-street.

The following is the latest report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report	8
Admitted since	5—11
Discharged	0
Died	4—4
Remaining Sept. 12	1

ADMITTED.

1. Catharine Dooley, aged 33, Ireland, One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.
2. Margaret Dooley, aged 5, Ireland, One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.
3. Richard Dooley, aged 9, Ireland, One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.
4. Delia Welch, aged 33, Ireland, Sixty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.
5. Stephen Whalen, aged 59, Ireland, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

DIED.

Catharine Whalen, aged 52, Ireland.
Chas. Scharff, aged 33, Germany.
Anna Fischer, aged 45, Germany.
Delia Welch, aged 33, Ireland.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

The following-named persons having died of cholera certificates of death and burial permits were granted yesterday:

1. Eleanor Blake, aged 31, Battery Hospital.
2. Mary Morrison, aged 30, Battery Hospital,
3. Kunigunda Bauer, aged 46, Sixty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.
4. John W. Noonan, aged 12, Fifty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.
5. Augusta Morris, aged 23, No. 58 Baxter-street.
6. Delia Welch, aged 33, Red House Hospital.
7. Charles Scharff, aged 33, Red House Hospital.
8. Patrick Murphy, aged 3, Battery Hospital.
9. James Fitzpatrick, aged 22, Battery Hospital.
10. Mary Smith, aged 23, Battery Hospital.
11. Catharine Whalen, aged 52, Red House Hospital.
12. Ester Levy, aged 41, No. — Franklin-street.
13. Rose Kean, aged 35, Battery Hospital.
14. Annie Kean, aged 1, Battery Hospital.
15. Annie Fischer, aged 45, Red House Hospital.
16. Kate Crawford, aged 14, Sixty-fourth-street and Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

No new cases of cholera were reported yesterday as having occurred in Brooklyn. The disease seems to have yielded completely to sanitary treatment, and hopes are entertained that with proper precaution the disease will not reappear this season.

Book Trade Sale.

Yesterday was the sixth day of the book trade sale. The wants of buyers seem to be tolerably well supplied, and prices have necessarily to suffer a depreciation. Even standard works do not fetch more than about one-half of the regular retail price. This is especially the case with editions of the poets, with which the market is overstocked.

Yesterday, small invoices of Chas. Taber & Co., of Philadelphia, Blelock & Co., M. Doolady, Loring Sever & Francis, J. E. Tilton & Co., Leypoldt & Holt, and Frederick Scofield, were disposed of. Then came the invoice of Wm. H. Appleton & Co., who offered a large assortment of juvenile works, which did not sell very well. The poetry and gift books also went at low prices.

G. P. Putnam's invoice comprised Irving's Works, for which fair prices were obtained, and some miscellaneous books. Ashmead & Evans, David G. Francis, James O'Kane, Taggard & Thompson, Collins Brothers, James S. Claxton and Thos. Nelson & Sons also sold some small invoices.

The following figures show the range of prices: Campaigns of a Non-combatant, 60c.; Hilliard's Story of Plebeians and Patricians, 85c.; Simon's History of the Gipsies, a new work, $1 50; Erring, yet Noble $1; Loring's Railroad Library, 30c. to 37c. per volume; De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, 2 volumes, cloth, $1 55 per volume; The Golden Treasury Series, 75c. per volume; Dawson's Federalist, $1 62½; Hervey's Meditations, 30c.; Burke's French Revolution, 25c.; Thomson's Seasons, 25c.; Headley's Biographies of Grant, Sherman, &c., 95c. per volume.

To-day the sale will commence with the invoice of P. O'Shea and D. & J. Sadlier & Co., who offer a large lot of religious works. On Friday morning, or possibly on Thursday evening, the invoices of foreign consignments will be opened. Among them are some superbly illustrated works, which sell as high as $380 per volume.

Large Fire in Washington-street—Loss about $20,000.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the four-story building No. 330 Washington-street, occupied as a lard and sperm-oil store by Messrs. Brewster & Allen. It appears that the store was closed by the porter a few minutes before the fire was discovered, and in less than that time after the alarm had been given by the Fifth Ward Police, the building was wrapped in a sheet of flame, the second and fourth story windows being filled with a bright light. Officers Byrne and Willse, of the Fifth Precinct, broke open the front door, and in entering the building and going up stairs, could not make much progress owing to the density of the smoke. They found two hatchways open, on the second and third floors, and they also found the steam engine used for hoisting in full operation. Why this was could not be ascrtained.

The firemen were commendably prompt in their response to the alarm, and their exertions soon resulted in the appearance of five or six powerful streams of water. The flames were extinguished after five hours' severe labor, when the rear portion of the second and third floors were burnt out, with a portion of the fourth. The loss on stock is estimated at $10,000, and is covered by an insurance of $30,000 in various City companies. The firm own the building, which is damaged to the extent of $5,000, also covered by an insurance.

No. 332, occupied by Stetler & Nicholson as a storage store, was slightly damaged by water. The Police of the Third, Sixth, Eighth, Twenty-eighth and Fifth Precincts were present upon the ground. All but the Third and Fifth were dismissed by Capt. Petty, and those remaining on duty kept the scene of operations clear of thieves.

IN FOURTH-AVENUE.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the iron foundry of Mr. Pefers, on the corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue. The flames were caused by the heat from the furnace setting fire to the woodwork. Damage $100, and is fully covered by insurance.

The Mayoralty.—It is rumored that Mayor Hoffman will at once resign his position as Mayor, and devote himself to the contest for the Governorship. In the event of his resigning, Mr. John Brice, President of the Board of Aldermen, must, according to the charter, act as Mayor until the expiration of Mr. Hoffman's term. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday one hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park, by order of Old Tammany, in honor of the nomination of Mr. Hoffman; and the people of the Ninth Ward, for the same reason, fired a salvo of thirty-five guns at the corner of Carmine and Bedford streets.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

France Becoming Bitter Against the United States—Effect of the Visit of the Empress—The French Papers on President Johnson's Repudiation of the Matamoras Blockade—What They Say of Our Naval Visit to Russia—Mr. Murphy's Speech to Manteuffel.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 31, 1866.

Since the arrival of the Empress CHARLOTTE of Mexico at Paris, the Government is said to be furious against the United States. What terrible revelations has Her Mexican Majesty been able to make? Is the Imperial trio mad at our Government, our people, or at our Confederate friends, whom CHARLOTTE says have given them a great deal of trouble? Do they blame the prospective failure of their enterprise upon the machinations of the Government of the United States, rather than upon the weakness of their cause? Does the Emperor NAPOLEON find himself deceived by everything and everybody connected with the mad scheme? Has not MAXIMILIAN himself fallen short of his colleague's expectations—especially on the question of money? Did CHARLOTTE keep or hand over to the French Government the million of dollars she brought over with her?

However these questions may be answered, the Emperor NAPOLEON is reported as thoroughly out of humor with the United States, and while fulfilling the engagements he has taken about the evacuation, it is said that he intends to let our Government see that they have lost his consideration and respect.

Confined thus to the question of persons, so to speak, we can afford to indulge His Majesty; but the evacuation is another question, and must go on. He may grumble, but he must "execute himself"—to use a French phrase which exactly suits the case. The London papers, which are getting to be not bad on the sensation business, say that CHARLOTTE has obtained a year's postponement for both the evacuation of the French army and the payment of the French indemnity; but we don't believe it at Paris. We have no such news here; on the contrary, we are certain that there is to be no delay in the evacuation.

But now the question comes up with importunity before the French Government, "What are we to do with the French citizens residing in Mexico, and who will be massacred if we leave them to the mercy of anti-French parties? Who are we to treat with for their safety? Are we to treat with JUAREZ, or SANTA ANNA, or ORTEGA? Or are we to place our countrymen under the protection of the Minister of the United States?"

If you had seen all that was said against the United States during the rebellion in connection with Mexico, and all that was said against the National party, or "dissidents," as they call them here, you would understand how difficult it would be for France to treat with either of the above-named "dissidents" or with the United States, and yet Mexico must be evacuated and French subjects must be protected. After all, we must admit that, notwithstanding the Mexican expedition was an insult to the United States and a violation of international rights, the Emperor and his over-zealous advisers are getting pretty well paid for it.

And yet if it were desirable to punish them more, all our Government would have to do would be to allow them to stay longer in Mexico, and spend a few more hundred millions of money; for the result would be exactly the same as regards the "civilization" of the country two years or five years hence. If it were not for the principle involved, our Government might give the French unlimited time, and then watch the absorption of French money and French patience, with indifference as to the result. In driving the French out of Mexico—if so be we are entitled to that honor—we are therefore rendering to France an immense service.

The reported non-recognition of the blockade of Matamoras by President JOHNSON is published "under reserve" by the French Press, which profess not to believe it. The *Patrie*, which seems not to have heard yet of Gen. LEE's surrender at Richmond, thinks that President JOHNSON would not have the audacity to take such a step.

The Liberal papers of Paris have undertaken a campaign in favor of a European Union as a counterpoise and barrier to the American Union. What do they mean by it? If they desire a revolution at Paris, and the overthrow of the Bonaparte dynasty, how is that object to be furthered by such a coalition of European States as will give exterior strength to that dynasty? How can these Liberal journals reconcile their professed friendship for the United States and their institutions with a policy which obliges them to constantly put those States forward as aggressive, menacing and overpowering in strength to Europe? The ministerial journals do not deny but that a confederation of the European States would be useful as a means of interior prosperity, and of controlling the destinies of the world, but they rather suspect that this manner of keeping before the public the great and growing strength of the western Republic is only an indirect way of eulogising the superiority of republican institutions. To this the Liberals reply that they, too, are Frenchmen, that they have no desire to see France or Europe controlled by any other part of the world, however much they may admire the people or the institutions of that part of the world, but that figures speak for themselves; that the figures show that America will soon be a serious menace for Europe, and that nothing will save Europe but a close confederation of all the States.

How far from this position to that taken in the famous letter of the Emperor to Gen. FOREY about setting up a barrier to preserve the Latin from the Anglo-American race! Then France herself was going to set up a barrier to the Yankee race four thousand miles from home even! Now all Europe is urged to combine in order to put up a barrier to that same Yankee race! The change is worth noticing.

The journals treat with just the gentlest shade of raillery possible the proceedings of the American naval men now in Russia. Those proceedings attract more attention and cause more conversation in high quarters all over Europe than you will ever hear of, for in the alliance of Russia and America is the real source of danger to England and France, and they begin at last to feel it. The curiosity of the journals is piqued beyond measure at the very democratic manners of the American delegation and at the joy the Russians manifest for these democratic manners. The perfect freedom from the rules of etiquette shown by the delegation in calling on the peasant who saved the Emperor's life next after calling on the Emperor, Mr. FOX's showing himself to the public arm in arm with the peasant, and his constant reservation in his speeches, "Although a republican, and preferring the institutions of my country," are so many themes for the curiosity and the raillery of the French Press.

But the great fact which domineers all others at present is Mr. MURPHY's thundering speech to Gen. MANTEUFFEL at Frankfort: "Sir, permit me to tell you that our fleet is in the Baltic!"—a speech which is now being sung all over Europe in all tones and all languages, and which points to the great fact that we have a vessel in the Baltic which can sink any fleet in the world, and that there are plenty more of the same sort where that one came from! It is here that the shoe pinches. It was not so much that our Consul spoke a bold and patriotic word to the Prussian General; it was because the *Miantonomoh* is a solid fact which had already made the Governments of Europe tremble, and because they didn't want to hear anything more about her. Mr. MURPHY was very inconsiderate in shaking under people's noses what had already nearly frightened them to death!

The Emperor's health is improved; yet he requires the daily attention of his new surgeon, M. NELATON, to whom His Majesty has conceived a great attachment. M. NELATON, who has now a practice of $60,000 a year, has been trying for several days to go away to perform an important operation in the country—a fact which the Emperor knows; but he holds him by saying to him each day as he leaves: "*A demain! M. Nelaton.*"

MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF KONIGGRATZ.

Present Appearance of the Scene of the Contest—Data for History.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

PARDUBITZ, Thursday, Aug. 23.

Since my last letter posted here I have made a journey to Koniggratz, and gone over the battle-field in company with your military correspondent, who saw it from the other side, and was with Prince FREDERICK CHARLES in the advance from Dub and the attack on Sadowa. Pardubitz is a curious old walled town of more interest and antiquity than many which are mentioned in the English handbooks, and it was also the headquarters of the Vienna fox-hunters, their "Melton," where they kept a capital pack, and on their English hunters enjoyed many a good run over a fine country, with plenty of water-leaps and stiff "obstacles." Near it is a fine old castle, perched on a rock rising out of the plain, which was sacked by ZISKA, but still contains some curious paintings, of greater antiquity than merit, it is said; and hither, in happier days, Pardubitsers repaired to enjoy the view and coffee and cigars at the rural restaurant on the top. Probably, the Prussian element in the landscape is too much pronounced at present. Certainly, Pardubitz has no reason to feel neglected, for the place has all the appearance of being a favorite residence of the conquerors. They mount guard at the Austrian guard-house, at the gates, the railways and all the buildings; look out of all the windows, crowd the shops, and fill the streets and neighboring roads. But Pardubitz will be a standing reproach to the Prussians in a military sense. It is an easy hour's march for cavalry from the field of Koniggratz. It was 4:30 P. M. when the Austrians retreated. Their pontoons were principally at Opatovic, three miles below Koniggratz, and not covered by the guns of the fort. The Crown Prince had some 13,000 or 14,000 sabres which had not been used at all. The cavalry under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES mustered at least 10,000. But these horsemen, who have been maintaining their superiority on all occasions to the Austrian horse, not only never ventured to press them as they covered the retreat—not only refrained from moving toward Pardubitz, but never appeared even near Opatovic. They had four hours' clear daylight, but the retreating Austrians and the cavalry which covered them to the last were plied with shot and shell, instead of sabre and lance, and the cavalry did not approach Pardubitz till about noon on the 4th of July, some of the Austrian rear-guard having only entered it an hour before on their way from the field. Had they swept around the Austrian flank, and made their appearance on the road between Holic and Hohenmauth on the morning of the 4th of July, they might have swept up half an army for their pains. At all events, they have not left themselves any ground to taunt their late enemy with want of enterprise.

The road from Politz toward Koniggratz crosses the Elbe north of the city, and the Austrians burnt the bridge—but not till they had got over. The Prussians laid down pontoons and crossed on July 4 and 5. All along the highway, which is much cut up by artillery and wagons, the fields on each side are trampled down, and are marked with the ashes of cooking and bivouac fires. The houses and villages were deserted as they came on. Now the people have returned, and are busy in the fields, and cattle and and geese have come forth from their hiding-places and possess their pastures once more. The peasantry are poor and ill-clad, but not ragged. It would be miserable indeed if the women wore tattered garments, for their costume this Summer time is of the lightest, and consists of a handkerchief tied over the head, and a simple short toga confined at the waist by a band, and making a liberal display of stout stockingless legs and bare feet. A journey of a couple of hours at a slow pace brought us to the railway between Pardubitz and Koniggratz, on which there is now only one train a day for passengers, and as it had left on our arrival, we had hired an open chaise to take us to Smiric by way of Chlum, for it was doubtful whether we could enter either Josephstadt or Koniggratz. The lofty tower of the latter fortress, rising above the domes of the churches, and the spires and chimneys of the place came in sight; but after driving along the high road for a couple of miles, the coachman turned off toward the left and proceeded in a northwesterly direction, and a mile and a half more took us out on the high road from Koniggratz to Sadowa. Here the traces of the fight began to show themselves, and never ceased to multiply. The red cowhide knapsack, the soiled blue cap, the battered shako stripped of its brass ornaments, the cooking-tins, water-bottles, shoes, leathern sword and bayonet sheaths, here singly, there in little heaps, mingled with white leathern caps, pouches, belts, and cartouche-boxes, lay by the roadside and dotted the fields. At the squalid hamlets children toddled about with Austrian caps, and the obsequious peasant as he uncovered his head did not seem to care particularly to put on the substitute for a hat he had in his hand, lest the passengers should take umbrage at his appropriation of Government property. At Chevta, which is spelt Wsetar on some maps and plans, where an obstinate encounter took place between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock and a little later, the blackened ruins of houses stand by the side of the road or lie in masses of rubbish at the base of the chimney stacks. The houses which remain are filled with sick and wounded. The largest displays a white flag, to denote that it is an hospital, and a few men in Austrian and Prussian uniforms look out with pale faces to see who broke the repose of the village. Men with white bands with a red cross—the badge agreed upon at the Genevese Conference—moved in and out, attending to their patients in the houses, and a few women of the place were similarly engaged. Before entering the village the mounds by the road-side, freshly turned up, denoted where the dead lay. Horses and men were near together, but the resting-places of the latter were often marked with crosses, on which were written in pencil the number of those whose remains were below and sometimes the number of the regiment. The officers were generally interred separately. The heaps of knapsacks and of such *débris* here grew into mounds, for the peasants had cleared them off the fields by the roadside. The graves in rows and the crosses grew thickly; but there was a more dreadful evidence of the scene that was enacted here six weeks ago. A faint odor, which had been perceptible for some time, became dreadful and overpowering. The coachman, puffing with all his energy at his pipe, exclaimed, "I must drive on, gentlemen." It is dangerous to stay here. All around are sick." We lighted cigars and drove on. "Ah! there is Lipa," said my comrade. "No," said I, "that is Chlum; Lipa is further on." "No, that is Lipa. I am quite certain." "Well, that, I assure you, is what the Austrians call Chlum, and what I called Chlum, and if you and the Prussians called it Lipa all the discrepancy is explained, for there was, we admit, a fight at Lipa, but we say there was none at Chlum till the Prussians got into it and the Austrians tried to drive them out." "Coachman, what place do you call that?" "That," said the driver, "is Chlum." There could be no dispute in the case. Here was a matter of great doubt solved at once. The maps of the district are all imperfect; none of the inhabitants remained after the battle, and the Prussians made a mistake between Lipa and Chlum, which is perpetuated in all their maps and plans of the battle, so Club casuists and military critics are hereby informed, and warned accordingly, that Chlum and Lipa are different places. The world may be saved much argument by this simple solution.

My visit to the field of Koniggratz, if it does no other service, will at least save your readers who take an interest in military affairs a good deal of acrimonious controversy and abortive dispute. It will be recollected that BENEDEK in his telegraphic dispatch—the only one yet published by the Austrian Government relative to the battle, although it is understood an official report will be issued as soon as the commission of inquiry has finished its labors—stated that the fog and smoke enabled the Prussians to get unperceived into an important position, and that this circumstance determined his retreat. The position alluded to was the village of Chlum. Your Austrian military correspondent, who was on the field with the Feldzeugmeister and his Staff, gave your readers an account of what occurred in detail, and with perfect accuracy so far as all which came under his personal observation was concerned, and your correspondent who now addresses you endeavored to do the same. The former related how BENEDEK was suddenly informed that the Prussians had got into Chlum, which had been left unguarded, and how, riding to the spot to see if it could be true, he and his Staff were received by a volley, which struck down three of his officers and left no doubt of the presence of an enemy in the centre of his position and in a place from which he in vain tried to drive them. The latter, narrating what he saw from time to time, marked the advance of the Prussians along the ridge and their sudden appearance in Chlum, and the unsuccessful attempt to retake it. On the other hand, your military correspondent with the Prussian army, who was on the field with Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, gave his account of the victory without reference to Chlum, but in later and more detailed accounts of particular parts of the battle he stated that Chlum was the scene of a fierce engagement; it was occupied and defended resolutely, and it was inferred that BENEDEK's report was an excuse for defeat. So as we both journeyed together toward the spot yesterday there rose above the plain the well-known broad-based rounded hill, with a small dark grove on its flattened top, above which was a square white church tower, with a tiny black spire, which to him was Lipa and to me was Chlum. The real Lipa lies at the other side of the hill of Chlum, nearer to Sadowa. The wood around Lipa was strongly held, and the village itself was defended by some earthworks of no great strength, which were taken in reverse when the Prussians got into Chlum, which is high above Lipa, at half an ordinary musket shot. As Chlum stands a couple of hundred yards from the main road to Sadowa, we got out and walked up the hill, and the chaise was sent round to gain the village of Chlum by a rough path. The hill on which the Austrians lay in heaps as they advanced or retreated from their fatal and unsuccessful efforts to recapture the position, was covered with stubble, and here and there the dry yellowish mounds of the graves broke the level surface, and the black and white crosses on the summit and inside the churchyards rose over Austrian and Prussian alike. On gaining the wooden palling round the little church it was most interesting to perceive that the ground fell rapidly away behind it toward Nedelist, and that in the hollow formed in the plain on the left of Chlum, looking toward Koniggratz, there runs almost in a ravine a cross country road, right in the direction of the march of the Crown Prince's army. There can be no doubt that the men who first occupied Chlum got in up that narrow path, and that they could not be perceived either by the men who were defending Lipa or by those who lay below Chlum, between it and Koniggratz. The Austrians down in the village at the foot of Chlum toward Lipa were taken in the rear, and those in Nedelist attacked by the Prussians under the Crown Prince's left were exposed to a cross fire. In fact it was the centre of the whole position, and the vast masses of the Crown Prince's army which had been visible from Koniggratz sweeping along over the plain by the big tree, although they were strenuously resisted on their left, managed to get in through a gap made in the Austrian line to an unguarded and vital point. The spot where Prussia stole a march on her rival, and snatched from her forever the place in Germany for which she had struggled so long, is now quiet enough, but tourists have found it out, and Germans are flocking to it daily. Although the church alone is visible from the south and east, and indeed from all quarters except the ground close behind it, there is a village, or the remains of one, on the slope of the hill toward Sadowa, and the blackened chimneys of the houses which burnt so fiercely stand up through the trees amid all that is left of the secluded Bohemian hamlet. In the direction of Lipa and Sadowa the trees have been cut down to form an *abattis*; a trench was made across the road, and there is a parapet and *épaulements* for two batteries, which demonstrate the value placed on the position by the Austrians. But they neglected the church itself, and the top of the hill, and the left of the village. The moment the Crown Prince's troops got a footing there the columns on their right dashed in and carried the batteries and *épaulement*, their guns hurried up to the hill, and victory was gripped in the talons of the Black Eagle.

The church stands in a small orchard and grove of trees used as a burial-ground. A peasant girl ran with the key to open the door, and we entered the building, which had been filled with wounded, and used as an hospital for a short time, but is now clean, though it bears marks of the Austrian shell inside. It is restored to its proper use, but the congregation must be very small. A profound silence reigned in the building and in the ruined hamlet below. We mounted the stairs in the little belfry, and the sites so deeply engraved on the memory came out like impresses of the photograph. There, facing us, was Königgrätz, with its towers and spires so clear that with a glass one could read the time on the face of the clock tower. There was the plain in which the cavalry were massed before they moved into the smoke, too late to save the day; there the big tree again—the tree at which I looked so often that day, little thinking that at the very same time the Crown Prince was directing the march of his army by the very same object. There were the plains over which he advanced, driving the Austrians, too weak in numbers and spirit to resist, right before him from the big tree towards Königgrätz. I now saw how it was that the Prussians, whom I observed marching along by the big tree, disappeared at a certain point, and I also perceived how it was quite possible to get unperceived into Chlum. There was no reason, however, to find fault with BENEDEK's description of his position. It was not strongly intrenched. It was, on the contrary, only partially intrenched, and some of the works were never occupied.

With the better, or more properly with the less imperfect, information which writings and dispatches have removed from the category of ignorance as to movements of troops and the advance and retreat of columns of smoke and the outbursts of fierce fires which prevailed throughout the raw, cold and wet day of July 3 it is justifiable to maintain, after a careful examination of the ground—1, that BENEDEK occupied a position far beyond his means of resistance and full military defence; 2, that he neglected to protect his right flank, and did not take adequate measures to check the advance of the Crown Prince; 3, that personally he did not take a proper position to control the field; 4, that the Prussians ought to have completely crushed the Austrians, and did not exhibit energy in pursuit or in the handling of their cavalry; 5, that the advance of the Crown Prince upon the big tree was almost unopposed; 6, that the neglect of CHLUM was unpardonable. There were blunders on both sides, but the Austrians blundered most, and yet they were very near beating Prince FREDERICK CHARLES at Sadowa.

Directly in the rear of Chlum, and some distance back toward Sadowa, there is still remaining an *épaulement* which would cover a battalion, and another with embrasures for eight field pieces. On the right of these intrenchments, about a mile and a quarter away, I saw another earthwork for eight guns and another *épaulement*; and more to the right again, in front of the wood of Mashloved, there is another earthwork for a field battery and some earthworks for infantry. These are very much of the same nature as those thrown up by the Russians at the Alma, except that they are more formidable and of a more permanent character, having small service magazines counter-sunk in the parapet for the guns, at least, in the case of the Lipa batteries. It is evident that though these works did offer great obstacles to the direct attack of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and FRANSKY, they were turned by the Crown Prince, who got into the rear of the line. The Crown Prince had, I believe, a protected field battery to silence—the others he turned. Still the position was "partially intrenched," and if, as the Austrians say, guns were not put in some of the works and others were rendered useless because the enemy turned them, the fact demonstrates that the Austrians were not skillful enough to place their works in the most advantageous positions. If BENEDEK had any idea the Crown Prince was coming down on his right flank, and he certainly ought to have taken such a contingency into his calculation, he should have compensated as far as possible for his inferiority of numbers by protecting his right with the aid of intrenchments when once he had decided to accept battle at Koniggratz, and he had part of the 1st and all of the 2d of July to intrench himself. The value of such works is best shown by the strenuous resistance made at Sadowa and Mashloved to Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and FRANSKY—resistance which at one time was believed by BENEDEK to have been crowned with success, and which made all but M. BISMARCK gloomy. The day was waning as we descended the hill of Chlum and proceeded across country through Nedelist and Sindrasec and Trothina to Smiric in search of lodging and food. All these places had suffered in the battle, were scathed by fire, shattered by shell and musketry, but here, as at Chlum, there were more houses spared from the conflagration than a spectator of the smoke and flames could have supposed, and the severity and magnitude of the combat were rather to be estimated by the prodigious quantity of accoutrements, knapsacks, leathern belts, shoes and pouches, and by the graves than by the condition of the houses. In all of them were wounded and sick; in all the men with white bands and red crosses on their arms, the surgeons and the nurses, and the nameless legion of the recruits in the great and glorious army of mercy. Austrians and Prussians live together in suffering amity, and legless and armless discuss the unification of Germany and the mechanism by which it was worked out in these secluded nooks, and although they are not furnished with luxuries they are well enough off to give them fair chances of recovery. Perhaps it is too late for an English mission, but there would be no difficulty in getting access to the sick and wounded, and the only obstacle would be in transport of stores and in procuring lodgings. It was nearly night when our chaise halted before the Hostence of Smiric with an unpronounceable Tzech name rendered into Grunen Baum; but the landlord and, what is more, the landlady, resolved to give up neither board nor lodging, averring that the only rooms in the house were engaged for gentlemen—grand Prussian officers—coming from Prague to visit the battle-field. Smiric, it appeared, was also full of sick and wounded. The latter were hopping and creeping along to look at the strangers. After a good deal of open-air diplomacy it was arranged that we were to be permitted to enter the house to eat, and having established that point the concession was made of letting us sleep till the Prussians came. A message was dispatched next morning at dawn to see if quarters could be obtained at Josephstadt, and permission to enter the place for my companion in case we could not get back to Pardubitz, and, in great terror of Prussians, we retired to our beds and slept till morning. It was near noon before the courier returned from Josephstadt with a sort of chaise and a pair of horses; but from what he said of the feeling of the military residents and of the condition of the place, it did not appear desirable for one who had served with the Prussians to enter the walls, and, for similar reasons, I resolved not to accept an invitation to visit the fields of Nachod and Skalitz with a Prussian General and his chief of artillery, who were coming from Prague, and proposed calling on their way to take your correspondent with them. A detailed account of our visit to the whole front of the battle-field might prove rather uninteresting, as it would be but a repetition of the same phrases. From Horonowes, which lies in the centre of BENEDEK's right, passing by Trothina, we visited the big tree, which, however, resolves itself into two big trees, and from it we could see Mashloved, where FRANSKY's column was opposed so resolutely, Trothina, Nedelist, Benatek, Chlum, and all the plain down to the Elbe, and Koniggratz, with its tower. Chlum is somewhat over three miles from the tower as the crow flies. Thence we visited the villages in detail, and drove round to Sadowa, and walked up the hill of Dub. The struggle in the wood between Lipa and Sadowa must have been most sanguinary, and trees are cut to pieces in several places by the fire, but the Austrians held it till their centre was forced.

At Sadowa, which at one time by one of the freaks of nomenclature promised to become known as the place from which the name of the battle was derived, there are no *epaulments* or intrenched works of any description visible. The village does not bear many traces of the combat which raged in the adjoining wood from 8 o'clock in the morning till nearly 4 P. M. and at one time was decidedly in favor of the Austrians. HORN's division was forced to retire, MANSTEINER's division suffered so much that he had to promise his men should not retire unless they marched over his dead body. The King, uneasy and perplexed, asked more than once, "Well, what are we going to do now?" Had not the Crown Prince, for whose slow advance they were waiting and longing, made his appearance and carried Lipa, BENEDEK's cavalry would have been down on Prince FREDERICK CHARLES' struggling army, and his reserves would have been sent to the support of the Austrians, contending so bravely against the Second Army. In that case HERWARTH, who was forcing the position occupied by the Austrians and Saxons at Nechanitz with the Seventh Army Corps and part of the Eighth, would have been isolated, and his left flank would have been exposed and turned; but it is evident that unless BENEDEK could have stopped the first army he could not have profited very materially by defeating the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, as a most formidable antagonist was appearing on the scene, whose army was nearly equal in guns and men to the whole of the troops BENEDEK could dispose of to meet the combined attack. The dead lie thick indeed—mounds with roughly made crosses, with such inscriptions as these: "*Hier ruhen 9 tapfere Preussische und Oesterreichische Krieger.*" But few are named, and in some spots almost every sod beneath one's feet is, indeed, a soldier's sepulchre. It was nearly sunset before we turned back from Nechanitz, and 10 o'clock before we reached Smiric. There are stories of marauders and robbers prowling about the villages and haunting the battle-field, but there were none of them to be seen on this occasion, and the moonlight did not tempt even a ghost to wander forth and flit through the dark alleys of the blood-stained pine groves, clothed with the gloom and noiselessness of the grave itself.

Prince ALBRECHT, who commanded the cavalry on the day of the battle, visited the field, and the French military attaché to the Embassy at Berlin also went over the ground in company with two Prussian majors. Tourists were also there in considerable numbers; but if they listened to the stories of their local guides, they had very erroneous ideas of the battle. This little village has awakened suddenly and found itself famous. The key of the small church is a valuable property, and opens the way to a mine of paper currency. The most ignorant of the resident peasantry have become oracles in respect to the greatest battle since Waterloo. The Prussian engineers are surveying the ground, and when they have done, the map ought to be very perfect, for they have taken six weeks to lay it down, and have not done yet. All the plans hitherto drawn are, without exception, erroneous more or less, and rather more than less, and the military student must wait a little longer for a tolerably correct idea of the ground. On the 22d your military correspondent proceeded to visit Skalitz and Nachod, in company with some Prussian officers, and I returned hither on my road to Moravia, taking Koniggratz on my way.

Men have written books in prison, but there is no case of the Governor of a fortress in a state of siege doing so. It must be because Governors are in that case generally provided with some active, healthy occupation—they were attacked by an enemy or had something to keep them from idle amusements. If the Governors of Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, and Koniggratz do not produce works they will lose a great occasion. The former officer has, indeed, had an excuse. On the day the truce expired, being ignorant of its prolongation, he sallied out on the Prussians, attacked them with vigor, and took some prisoners back with him. This offence has been condoned. The Governor of Josephstadt, however, has had no such plea to offer, for he was shut up on the [illegible] of June last, and until August [illegible] had no [illegible] with [illegible] some very [illegible] with external mankind over the drawbridges. Lately he was visited, not long after sunset. He was in bed—a military philosopher. "For," said he, "I have nothing to do; there is none to talk to; nothing to be seen or to be done, and so when I have seen the reports and had my supper I go to bed and read till I fall asleep." The publishers of the world ought to compete for a certificate from such a competent judge of a lively work. When the Crown Prince marched down towards Koniggratz he left a brigade to cover Josephstadt, and so the brigade looked at the garrison and the garrison looked at the brigade till peace came. The Governor of Koniggratz had a moment of excitement. On the 5th of July the Prussions established two batteries in the afternoon, and began to throw projectiles into the town. Their range was accurate. The shells fell in the houses of the Platz. But the guns of the work began to reply, and as the gunners knew the distances to a foot, the Prussians were very soon obliged to retire out of the way of the smooth-bores, and to take up rifled artillery distances. Then they made a miscalculation, for all their shots for the rest of the evening flew far above the housetops, and plashed into the inundations at the other side of the walls. These three fortresses or fortified places of Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, and Koniggratz have played a remarkable part in the campaign, little as they have done. The first blocked up an important railway communication which would have been most useful to the Prussians; the second detained a portion of their army, and gave BENEDEK a *point d'appui* when he swung round his army from Dubenes to Koniggratz; the last served to save the Austrian army from the worst results of their defeat. Olmutz, too, gave BENEDEK shelter, and by its very name deterred the Prussians from any attempt to complete his discomfiture. The day of fortified places in war is not nearly so closed as economists and flat trajectorists have asserted and prophesied, and these works always exercised a greater influence than the soldiers in garrison could have exercised over the enemy's calculations had they been in the open. Even when cut off and quite isolated they retained nearly all their original force, and in that respect, as in others, such as the control of roads, differed from detached corps of equal magnitude in the field. Did not the sister fortresses contend for the honor, Koniggratz might claim the honor of being the place where Dullness holds her Court. The waters of the inundations are still out, and spread their marshy folds around the green mounds, above which rise the houses and spires of the place. The road winds along a causeway raised above the marsh, and the trees which shaded it for many years now lie in ruin by its side, for they were cut down in order to give the cannon full vista. A few women washing in the water and some white-coated soldiers looking on are the only population visible. Over drawbridge and moat the post-chaise rattles and jolts, lazily waking up the guards who are seated in the shade and dreaming over their dinners, and then emerges in the quaint dreary Platz, surrounded by high houses with arcaded streets like those of Chester. The shops are nearly all closed, and there is not a sign of life in the place, except that some Austrian officers and soldiers can be seen creeping along out of the sun, and that a batch of Prussian prisoners, under the charge of a Hungarian sentinel, with fixed bayonets, are going out to take "constitutional" round the town. Civilians there are none. There was one, but he apparently retired to digest his wonder at the sight of a vehicle and a traveler inside the fortress. The tower door was open. The guardian of the tower, who lives high up amid the ropes and machinery of the clock with his wife and children, in a little room, taking no note of time save by its loss, was at home, and after a giddy clamber in the dark by a spiral staircase, and up ladders in black voids, peopled only by the great throbbing ticks of the clock, it was pleasant to see the daylight let in through his little window, and then to emerge on the gallery and gaze on the well-known scene, which has not changed in the smallest, though the Austrian Empire has covered the hills and plains with the wreck of the German "hegemony" and of its Imperial grandeur.

It was a relief to escape from the silence and mournful associations of Koniggratz. The carriage rumbled over the drawbridges and out of the portals without let or hindrance, and no one inquired if French or Prussian engineer had come out *en bourgeois* with plans of the whole defences in his pocket-book. The road beyond the Prague Thor passes through a suburb nearly deserted, and by a sad intervention of houses blown up to leave free play for the guns, and the great trees still line the inundation with their prostrate trunks. The traveler who may desire to visit Koniggratz need not fear any mistake as to the scene of the battle. For several miles before he comes to the gates he can see the white church of Chlum, with its black, stumpy spire, rising out of a dark grove on the top of a hill, to the right and left of which there is a green ridge, flat and bare, till on the left it is bordered by the woods of Nechanic, and on the right the Big Tree is seen, and then comes a bare plain, terminated by the undulating ground and the trees over Horonowes. Unless the tree be cut down after it has been made one of the bases for the Prussian survey, the natural features of the ground are so marked that no agricultural process will alter it, and the field of Koniggratz will remain for many a year as it is—the site of one of the most interesting and momentous battles of the world. At Kuklena, outside the city, the first Prussian soldier came in view, and there were few windows in any of the hamlets and villages on the way to Pardubitz which did not exhibit the brass spike and frontispiece and the shiny black leather of the helmet with which so much of Germany is familiar, put there to hang out of the way, or as a token of occupation. If the stories of the people which are only told in strict confidence, are to be credited to any extent, the occupation so typified has been a sore burden on the land. Let every Englishman bless the sea and the waves thereof, and be thankful that his coast is more substantial than that which Shakespeare assigned to Bohemia. SIDNEY SMITH's picture of England invaded may be somewhat exaggerated, but we see under our eyes the people of countries famous for deeds of arms in olden times groaning under the load of 300,000 foreign soldiers. Cushion it as we may, the iron saddle galls to the bone.

PRUSSIA AND HER VICTORIES.

Reply of the King to the Address from the Lower House—What Prussia has Gained.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 27, 1866.

Subjoined is the reply the King made to the deputation of the Lower House, on receiving their oft-mentioned address:

"I thank you heartily, gentlemen, for your address, and beg you to communicate the expression of my Royal gratitude to the body which deputed you. I know your address gives utterance to sentiments entertained not only by the House but by the entire country. You were right to emphasize the success of our arms, and to commend the army for its signal achievements. I do not know of any instance in history when such grand results have been so rapidly attained, and I thank God that He has chosen me and the present generation as instruments to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Prussia—nay, of all Germany. My late brother, a good and a wise King, repeatedly endeavored to consolidate our political position; but, owing to the unfavorable circumstances of the times, was obliged to bequeath the task to his successors. Well, gentlemen, we have been more fortunate this time, and, next to Providence, are indebted to the army, if now reaping the fruits of victory. I cannot on this occasion but repeat my conviction that the army, in overcoming the enemy, was materially assisted by the advantages accruing to it from the new organization of the line and the reserves. Much as it has been opposed, I am happy to perceive that the new organization is better appreciated after the war. I am warranted in indulging the hope that it will benefit the country for years to come. I agree with you that great difficulties remain to be surmounted, but, with the help of God, I am ready to face them all. As regards the Bill of Indemnity asked by my Government, and alluded to in your address, you will remember that I never denied the right of the purse as constitutionally vested in Parliament. But when I deemed the reorganization of the army indispensable, when I knew it would be shortly regarded in the same light by the entire country, was I to imperil our safety by postponing it to a later date? Was I not, on the contrary, obliged to protect the dearest interests of the kingdom, and to carry on the public administration on my own responsibility, as long as no agreement could be effected between the majority of the House and my Government. That it was a case of necessity, unique of its kind, I ever readily admitted, and admit to this day. I own gentlemen, that were a similar emergency possible, I do not know of any other expedient which could be adopted; but the like can never occur again. Circumstances have changed, and smoothed the way to a better understanding between us. Your address has been passed all but unanimously, and contains nothing which I do not cordially approve. We are as one again, and shall ever remain so. Once more let me thank you from bottom of my heart for meeting me in a friendly and patriotic attitude in this great crisis of German affairs."

On the whole, public opinion is satisfied with the Royal speech. Indeed, unless the King was prepared to own to a breach of charter, he could not have returned any more lenient answer to the accusations implied in the address.

By the addition to it of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel and Frankfort, Prussia is raised from 19,225,000 inhabitants and 25,650 square miles to 23,810,743 inhabitants and 30,800 square miles. The small territories to be acquired from Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt are not included in the above computation. Of trained soldiers there are in the new provinces no more than 64,526 men, who, according to the Prussian standard of conscription, will be shortly increased to a standard force between 80,000 and 90,000. A large proportion of the men at present embodied in the new provinces will be disbanded as soon as possible, and the gap supplied by so many more recruits. By this means it is hoped that at least 150,000 will before long be available in the annexed territory for war purposes, a calculation which, if correct, would augment the Prussian army to the enormous figure of 800,000 men. Besides a proportionate addition will accrue from the 3,500,000 people of the minor States belonging to the Northern Bund, the troops of which are now placed under Prussian command. Justly to appreciate the influence which will be exercised by Prussia and its Northern allies over the minor States of the South it is only necessary to compare these figures with the corresponding data on the other side the Main. The Northern Bund has 27,284,737 inhabitants, with an army of from 750,000 to 850,000 men, all organized on the same system, and acknowledging the same head. The South, with only 8,560,000 people, is divided into four separate States, which it is very improbable will enter into any alliance, or if they do they are sure to display only the same amount of fidelity toward each other as manifested in the last campaign. Of these States the two smallest, Darmstadt and Baden, are tied to the northern Bund, the one by a portion of its territory being situate north of the Main, the other by its Sovereign together with all wealthy and educated people among his subjects, wishing for nothing better than to join Prussia. In Wurtemberg, the next in size, [illegible] tendencies prevail only in those [illegible] which are ultramontane or Republican; but all [illegible] equally object to intrusting their troops to the guidance of Bavaria, which is the largest, but has proved in the war to be the worst administered, of the whole quartet. Add to this, that even if united the troops of the four Southern States, where the duty of military service is much less onerous than in the North, would amount to no more than 125,000 at the utmost, and it is easy to foresee that in war or peace they will alike gravitate toward Berlin.

In the peace negotiations now pending, this Government has demanded that the Saxon troops shall take the usual military oath to the King of Prussia, and that all fortified points in Saxony be exclusively garrisoned by Prussian troops. Among the places included in this category is Dresden, the capital of the country, which is being surrounded by a girdle of redoubts. The present Saxon army, which has fought under Austrian colors, is to be either disbanded or stationed on Prussian territory. As yet these conditions have not been accepted by King JOHN. Hesse Darmstadt has obtained an indefinite prolongation of the armistice, which expired on the 23d, to enable it to come to terms. Saxe Meiningen and Reuss-Greiz, the other two States still nominally at war with Prussia, were, I believe, never honored with a truce.

The aspect of the diplomatic horizon having greatly improved during the last fornight the 60,000 new recruits demanded by the Minister of War will not be actually levied, but the names of the men are put down, and measures taken for calling them out at a moment's notice.

According to the latest intelligence from the seat of war the festal entry of the troops into Berlin cannot take place before Sept. 8, and will perhaps have to be postponed even a few days later. The cholera continues its ravages among those spared by the bullet and sword. Of the 34,000 inmates of the Prussian hospitals there are only 22,000 wounded, the rest being laid up with disease. Of the wounded one-half are Austrians. The total of the Austrian prisoners of war, both wounded and others, in Prussia is about 30,000, while the Austrians cannot boast of having captured more than 391 Prussian rank and file, with five officers.

France is endeavoring to conclude a commercial treaty with Austria. When complete, it is to be offered for the acceptance of the Southern States, which are thus to be rendered independent of the Zollverein. The attempt is sure to fail, neither Austria nor France being in a position to indemnify the Southerners for the advantages of the North German market. Even if Austria could resolve to allow Southern manufacturers a fair competition with her own, her subjects, being less civilized, have fewer requirements than the North. France, on the other hand, excelling in the manufacture of hardware, haberdashery, and other small articles, which also form the staple commodities of the South, would offer no market to the latter, even were she to throw open her frontiers. Neither Austria nor France, moreover, would buy a pint of Southern beer or wine, enormous quantities of which find a ready sale in the German North.

As the crowning act of the war, Count BISMARCK will have conferred upon him the title of Prince or Duke.

Programme of the King of Prussia.

Some of the German journals publish as a curiosity a letter written to a gentleman in Pomerania by the present King of Prussia many years before coming to the throne, and showing what a programme he had placed before him to realize one day. At present the plans spoken of seem to have only received a commencement of execution. The document runs thus:

BERLIN, March 26, 1849.

I have received your letter of the 16th of this month, and find in it full proof of your attachment to the King and his family. When you say that the idea of German unity finds an echo in Pomerania, and that the desire there is to see the German Constitution adopted as it came forth from the second reading, I feel more than ever actuated with a longing for that unification. But, precisely for that reason, I have completely decided against the adoption of that Constitution, and I cannot refrain from praising the sagacity of the King in not accepting it as it is at present drawn up. I request you to ask any persons, no matter of what rank or position, who declare in favor of that Constitution, whether they have read it paragraph by paragraph, and if so, whether they studied it with sufficient attention, and if they are convinced that the position made for the self-styled Emperor is such as to give him the power and force necessary to realize the prosperity of all Germany. From such an examination the fact must necessarily result that all the power is given to the Parliament, and that the Chief of the State is only a shadow which may be got rid of at the proper opportunity in order to arrive at a republic. The partisans of that form of government know perfectly well that Prussia has refused the crown from those motives; and in consequence they have already thrown off the mask, and are striving to attain at once, by insurrection, what would have cost them years of effort, but have led them more surely to their object, if they had created the phantom of an Emperor. Such cannot be the course in which the faithful Pomeranians desire to engage themselves, and the only business now is to make them understand that clearly, instead of echoing the cries of the agitators. In a few days the King himself will speak, and those who listen, who see, and are willing to understand, will praise him for following the path he now takes. Material interests, profoundly affected, will recover their prosperity when order and the laws shall be reëstablished; the ministry, which merits confidence and not distrust, is laboring unceasingly at propositions to be made to that end. Have courage, therefore, and place trust in the King. Prussia will fulfill her destinies; that is to say, she will put herself at the head of Germany, but in a manner promising both permanence and security, which can only be attained by vigor and forethought. By recognizing and respecting the rights of others we consolidate our own. Yours, &c.,

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

The Peace.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BODENBACH, Sunday, Aug. 26.

In a quiet private sitting-room of the "Blue Star," in Prague, Baron BRENNER and Baron WERTHER signed the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia yesterday, about noon. The Hotel "*Zum Blauen Stern*" is one of those quiet places in which great diplomatic deeds are generally transacted, just as great battles are mostly fought, near secluded villages, but it is full of Prussian officers, and the peacemakers must now and then have been aware that revels were being held in the open-air restaurant under their windows, especially about 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour, to the indignation and confusion of their English military visitors, the warriors are wont to banquet. The reply of the Florentine Cabinet to the Austrian proposals arrived yesterday morning, and was favorable, and the documents were sent by special train early yesterday to Berlin and Vienna for ratification. It is understood that the treaty is based on the Nikolsburg preliminaries. The Prussians will have till the 8th or 9th of September to evacuate the Austrian dominions. The return of the Cabinet couriers is expected at Prague on Sunday.

It is understood that a list of the offences committed by the Prussians during the occupation will be prepared and submitted to the Cabinets of Europe. *Cui bono*? No one expects civility from an enemy in possession. Gen. FALKENSTEIN has found it necessary to warn officers that they have no right now to demand supplies from the people, and that they must get what they want from the Prussian stores; but it is not easy to cause ordinances to be respected in outlying districts, and most men will take what they want when they can, just as the Prussians took all the horses they liked when they entered Prague. The officers and privates pay for what they take, but there is an official tariff of prices, and the Praguers complain that the exchange is against them.

The Peace with Bavaria.

In ZEIDLER's Correspondence, of date Berlin, Aug. 23, we read:

"*La Patrie* and other papers have asserted that in the annexed countries the Representative Assemblies will be called together in order to deliberate about the form in which the incorporation into the Prussian Monarchy should be accomplished. This assertion is quite unfounded. In governmental circles it may still be a controverted question whether the special constitutions of those countries are to be considered as abolished by right of war and by the dethronization of their Princes who were parties to the constitutions. But there exists no doubt at all that, in the matter of annexation, the Representative Assemblies of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau, have no right of vote. Most likely those assemblies will not revive. The annexed countries will be administered by provisional Governors without the coöperation of their estates; they will, however, not lack a representation, as they will be called upon to elect members for the Parliament of the Northern Confederacy. Moreover, it is proposed to name a special Minister for the annexed countries, who, in the Prussian Cabinet, as well as in the Parliament, will have the care of their interests. We are informed that M. DE ROGGENBACH will be selected for that office.

The speedy conclusion of the peace with Bavaria on rather favorable terms has surprised many politicians. It is to be supposed that the Prussian Government intended from the beginning to give such an amiable turn to the negotiations with the Southern States. If Count BISMARCK had insisted upon the cession of a considerable territory on the part of Bavaria, the advantage of gaining some square miles more for the Prussian Monarchy would not have been equivalent to the loss of sympathy in Southern Germany. Enmity would have been perpetuated, while it must be the policy of the Cabinet of Berlin to create, by conciliatory measures, that solidarity of opinions and interests in the whole of Germany which will deter foreign Powers from endeavoring to decoy the southern Princes into an alliance against Prussia.

A German paper of some importance prophesies a general European war, which would not fail to break out very soon, as Russia was on the point of interfering in Moldo-Wallachia, as well as in the affairs of Candia. We know from the best authority that the Emperor ALEXANDER has declared that he would not send one soldier over his frontiers, nor one man-of-war from his harbors; and he would leave the Danubian and Greek populations to their own management of their national movements."

The Austro-Prussian Treaty.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Austro-Prussian treaty of peace is, in all the principal points, only a repetition of the peace preliminaries, with a slight variation in the wording. One of the articles, however, modifies the treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein by stipulating that six months' notice must be given before either party can withdraw from the Convention.

After the peace treaty has been ratified the Prussian troops will at once commence the evacuation of Austrian territory; and the officers and assistants of the transport commission entrusted with superintending the operation of that movement left this city on Saturday. Orders have already been given for the transport of the troops of the Prussian headquarters from Prague to Toplitz; and this has probably been already accomplished.

Ratification of the Treaty.

PRAGUE, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The exchange of ratifications of the Austro-Prussian Treaty of Peace took place here to-day. The text of the treaty will be published at Berlin and Vienna on Saturday next.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The treaty of peace just concluded between Austria and Prussia, contains an article relative to the Elbe Duchies. The article stipulates that Prussia shall continue to pay all pensions granted by Austria to Holstein officials; that Austria shall hand over to Prussia the amount of 450,000 Danish thalers belonging to the Holstein finances, at present in her keeping; that no Holstein official shall be called to account or otherwise molested for reasons connected with past events.

The Fate of Frankfort.

Correspondence of the London News.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 27, 1866.

This city of Frankfort has much to lose, or rather has lost much, by the changes of the last few weeks. Besides its actual payment of military requisitions, besides the quartering of troops and the seizure of horses by the conquerors on their first arrival, Frankfort has suffered a deadly blow to its political greatness. There was a time, not long since—to which I alluded in my last letter—when she seemed about to become the capital of a new German empire. But though the Emperor and his Princes met together for the christening feast, there was a grim sort of fairy godmother (residence, Berlin,) who would not come, and who has now spoiled all the fun. From August, 1863, to August, 1866, will measure a melancholy descent for Frankfort. The free city has been annexed, the possible capital of forty million souls has become a Prussian frontier town; diplomats—resident diplomats, I mean—will no longer drive round the shady promenade of the city; German statesmen will no longer attend the Diet, and Frankfort, like Cologne, must lean upon foreign tourists. This is a hard fate, with a cathedral less beautiful and no JEAN MARIA FARINE; this prospect explains public sulkiness. Yet there is a brighter side to the immediate future. Annexation will save Frankforters from the heavy ransom with which they were threatened, and many who growl at Prussian proceedings as matter of form are glad that Germany should be united. They only hate Prussia with half a heart, just as the Bund fought with half a heart. Her prestige has been too much for them. Overthrown at Koniggratz she might have been despised; but as it is, her public schools and military system, her steadfast purpose and hard bright intelligible coinage will thoroughly Prussianize the rising generation.

Italy and the War.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 31—7 P. M.

Six months ago none would have believed—only three months ago scarcely any one would have been found to predict, that, before the close of 1866, Italy would indeed be "for the Italians," and that on no part of the territory which the Italian nation can fairly claim as its own would a foreign order be heeded or a foreign sentry stand. Yet, such is the result to which, on the last day of the eighth month of this eventful year, it seems we may confidently look forward. The negotiations between Italy and Austria are proceeding in a favorable and almost in a friendly manner, and a doubt is now scarcely possible that by the 11th of December that final irrevocable date, the last French soldier will have left the Papal States. A short time ago it appeared probable that long discussions and many difficulties might retard the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy, but in that respect we have been agreeably surprised. If weight may be attached to the general tenor of a number of letters, some private and others published in the French papers, which now lie before me, Vienna manifests a moderate and conciliatory spirit, as unusual as it was little expected from her, and neither in financial nor frontier questions are impediments to the conclusion of peace likely to arise. The true limits of Venetia are well enough known, notwithstanding recent attempts to question them, and the territory within them will be ceded; the amount of debt to be assumed by Italy seems in a fair way to be determined; and, as regards the Quadrilateral, it will be given up when the guns and other war materials it contains are paid for. Gen. MENABREA has been charged to make urgent representation with respect to the works of art, objects of antiquity, and precious archives and documents alleged to have been lately transported from Venetia to Vienna; and, according to one account, the intercession of a friendly Cabinet has already obtained a promise of their restitution. A still more important restitution has been lately made. In virtue of a stipulation in the Cormons armistice, the Austrian Commissioners have handed over to Signor SELLA, the Royal Italian Commissioner for the Province of Udine, about 150 political prisoners from the prisons of Laybach, who were immediately set at liberty. If the Austrian Government has common sense, it will see the wisdom of doing with a good grace all that it knows must be done, and, abstaining from higgling about trifles, and will lay the foundation of future friendly relations with Italy, who, on her part, seems by no means indisposed to meet such advances half way. You will have read how well the Empress of Mexico was received the other day at Turin, and it will much surprise me if at least equal honor has not been paid to her at Milan, where, when her husband was Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, her amiable qualities won everybody's heart, in spite of her being a member of the then bitterly-detested Austrian Imperial family. She still possesses a villa near Como, and it was lately reported that she would visit it on her way to Como.

Losses During the Late War.

The loss of the Second Prussian Army, under the Crown Prince, amounts altogether to 67 officers and 1,139 men killed, 261 officers and 5,542 men wounded, two officers and 1,885 men missing. Out of these losses the Guard Corps alone contributes 20 officers and 293 men killed, 51 officers and 1,499 men wounded, 1 officer and 634 men missing. According to official statements there remain at present in all the military hospitals under Prussian management still between 33,000 and 34,000 sick and wounded. The number of the former is stated at about 12,000. The proportion of wounded Austrians in the Prussian hospitals to wounded Prussians is stated to be about two to one—or about 13,000 Austrians to about 7,000 Prussians. The Berlin *Volkszeitung* says, that at the lowest calculation the victims of the late short and bloody war are reckoned at no less than 20,000 to 24,000 killed on the spot or since died from their wounds to which may probably be added an equal number of both parties who have died from illness, chiefly the cholera.

Miscellaneous.

PLEASANT PROSPECTS.

A Florence letter has the following: "All sorts of rumors are current here, and among them that of a marriage between Prince HUMBERT and an Austrian Archduchess, the Trentin, and perhaps other Provinces, being the dower of the future Queen of Italy; finally, that the Pope, reconciled to the house of Savoy, through the influence of Austria, would himself officiate at the union."

PUBLIC FEELING IN HANOVER.

A correspondent of *L'Europe* says: "The nobility, the army and the people of Hanover generally have forwarded to the Queen an address of sympathy and devotion, bearing nearly 100,000 signatures, obtained in the course of a single day. Vast crowds assembled in the streets to affix their signatures, but toward the evening the Prussian military authorities interposed and compelled the assemblage to disperse."

THE PRUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

The *Northern Gazette*, of Hanover, of the 21st, contains in its columns six blank spaces, which take the place of as many portions of articles canceled, as it states, by the Prussian censorship.

FRANCE.

RELATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

Is a War Probable?

A pamphlet by Marquis DE LAROCHEJAQUELIN, entitled *La France et la Paix*, is attracting a great deal of attention in Paris, where it has just appeared. After censuring severely the ingratitude of Italy to France, he makes no doubt that a war is inevitable between France and Prussia. It is true, he says, that many speak of peace, but not one believes in it. There may be an interval of apparent peace; but a general war never was more probable.

After passing in review the various manœuvres put in practice by M. BISMARCK to deceive everybody—the Bund, Austria, France—for it is impossible that had the French Government any suspicion of what he was really bent on, it would have induced the Legislative Corps to be silent at the moment when the great blow was on the point of being dealt, he says:

"There is no use in concealing the fact. France has played too great a part in recent times to have any alliances on which she can count. Modern Germany does not love us, and rivalry will soon be aggravated into hatred. Italy is out of the question. The manner in which the French are received there, and the Government judged and treated, does not allow of any illusion. Russia suffered too much from her wars in the Crimea and in Poland, and from the Treaty of Paris, to trust to our alliance. England, having to choose between the Empire of Germany and France, cannot hesitate. We are feared; all the great nations are jealous of us; and two of these great nations are created by our arms or with our assent. We have revived old and created fresh grievances against us, and it will be long before they are effaced. Soon, in an European conflict, we shall be alone. This is beyond dispute, and the policy we have to follow is obvious."

The immediate alliance of France with Austria, and with the nations now subjugated by Prussia, may yet save all; and would, moreover, keep back those who, without that alliance, are sure to become provinces of Prussia. But if the fatal phase of "accomplished facts" be suffered to arrive—and Prussia by her energetic resolution is hastening it—France will be reduced to impotence. But will France bow the head and accept in mute submission her inferiority? It is certain that she could not long support her humiliation. She would find herself alone in the presence of all Europe, and the wars of the first Empire which were so fatal to her, would infallibly recommence, and on the very worst conditions. It is not in two or three years that these sad forebodings will come to pass; it is, perhaps, an affair of two or three months. If France be tardy in her resolves, those who have revenge to take for their wrongs, and who hope to take it soon—Austria herself who has already received the advances of Count BISMARCK—will end by allying themselves against her. If France unite with the German States and with Austria against Prussia, they will be her best allies. If France await the Constitution of the German Empire, she will have all Germany upon her. France must be the ally of those Germans who protest against the violence which places them under the yoke of Prussia. The moment the Germans believe that France desires war against Germany they will all be united against her. No time must be lost if the French Government do not mean to be deceived once more, and more cruelly than ever.

"Without fixing any precise period for the general war, which is certain, and which all political persons believe in, even the most inveterate optimists concur in declaring that from this moment the duty of France and of other great nations—their most imperative duty—is to prepare on the largest scale for the greatest events of this century, which, however, has witnessed some of the most extraordinary."

France has no share in the guilty acts which have been perpetrated in Germany. All that she can be reproached with is having been wanting in foresight. But she has still a great part to play, and the Emperor NAPOLEON may still put himself at the head of the nations that want to remain monarchical—not for the sake of the rulers, but for the sake of the people.

The Marquis says:

"The Emperor has only to say the word. Let him tell us in what sense his celebrated letter (to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS) should be interpreted, for Prussia must not be mistress of the world, nor impose her laws upon it. Austria is struck down, but she burns for vengeance; and the German States, in desolation at the fate which awaits them, are ready to unite with France and accept her decision. The Emperor of the French has only to say the word, and all France, without distinction of parties, this time unanimous, would rise in arms to back her Sovereign; and, if need be, 2,000,000 of men would respond to his appeal rather than to allow the execution of the ambitious schemes which, it cannot be too often repeated, threaten our very independence. * * * If war be necessary to prevent the completion of the treaties of 1815 which Prussia has undertaken—if war be necessary, let us have war—war for right and justice; war for the honor and salvation of France."

There is no time to be lost; and every day that passes by only increases the danger. People talk of the Great Exhibition, and of its influence on the resolutions of the Emperor. Nothing more natural; but the independence of France should have the priority, and the time lost can never be recovered.

M. DE LAROCHEJAQUELIN, observing that he should have called his present pamphlet *A Cry of Alarm*, concludes in these words:

"This cry of alarm is wrung from me by the fear that I should be in the slightest degree associated in the responsibility of the Government I serve, and in these terrible and too certain calamities, without having loudly warned my country and the Sovereign to whom I owe my most loyal services. Were it possible that our honor and our rights could not be maintained intact—I dare avow it in spite of the well-founded fear of the great disasters which Europe would have to undergo to establish new political forms—disgust and despair would paralyze our resistance to the movement encouraged by Sovereigns who are blind enough not to see the abyss they are making for monarchy in Europe."

The London *Times* concludes as follows a leader upon the pamphlet:

"Any interference on the part of France, any championship of the weaker against the stronger, especially if backed by demands of compensation or rectification of frontiers, is the very best help that Count BISMARCK and the promoters of German unity could desire in the furtherance of their undertaking. The Emperor NAPOLEON knows this, and whatever may be his views as to the future destinies of the German people, he is willing to allow them, as he allowed the Italians, to work out their own problem without let or hindrance, well knowing by experience that national instincts are only strengthened by thwarting them, and that it is not easy to say to a people, 'so far, and no farther.'"

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Visit of the Empress Charlotte.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 30—7 A. M.

Public attention, long fixed almost exclusively upon the affairs of Germany and Italy, has been for a moment diverted to those of Mexico by the unexpected arrival of the Empress CHARLOTTE. The next best thing to avoiding mistakes is to escape honorably and adroitly from their unpleasant consequences, and that is what the French Government has now to do, so far as it be possible, in the matter of the Mexican Empire. In a long and sensible article the *Opinion Nationale* examines this difficult question, starting from the now general belief that the failure of the Empress' mission will soon be followed by her husband's abdication. The diminished strength of the French army in Mexico, the further diminution announced for the Autumn, the increased daring and success of the Juarists, who, no longer content with plundering expeditions and guerrilla warfare, begin to attack and capture cities, point plainly enough to the approaching abandonment of a well-meant but disastrous project, and to the relapse of that unfortunate country into its previous state of anarchy and misrule. From the very commencement few persons have augured well of an enterprise which it now is evident must prove a total failure. But when the Austrian Archduke and the foreign troops who established and maintained him on a seductive but tottering throne shall have returned to Europe, it is interesting and important to inquire what will be the fate of French and other foreign residents in Mexico, exposed, as they must be, to the fury of reaction and of a party which has ever shown itself unsparing and unscrupulous in power. When once the European Sovereign withdraws, and European interference is desisted from, will it be possible to guarantee the safety and property of foreigners, or must they take part in the Imperial and military exodus? To France, as the *Opinion Nationale* justly observes, it is of very small importance whether the form of Government in Mexico be monarchical or republican; the really important object now is to establish such relations between the new Government and the principal European Governments as may be efficacious to protect the subjects of these latter. Such protection can hardly be afforded by force of arms; the attempt would be at heavy cost of money and mortification; *le jeu ne vaudroit pas la chandelle*. The proper course to be pursued by France, the Power chiefly interested, will be, the *Opinion Nationale* thinks, to treat with the Republican Party, if, as all things now leads us to suppose, it succeeds in resuming the Government of the country. It will not be wise to attach an exaggerated importance to promised indemnities and to risk future complications by tenaciously refusing to make sacrifices. To recover a comparatively small sum due to French subjects many millions have been expended. In the end it may be the wisest plan to accept the loss, and so to avoid future complications. To leave garrisons in the seaports to collect, for the benefit of France, the Custom-house duties, would be to sacrifice numerous valuable lives by yellow fever, and to keep up a permanent feeling of irritation and hostility on the part of the Juarists, who certainly will not accept engagements entered into by the outgoing Emperor. Commercially speaking, the firm of NAPOLEON, MAXIMILIAN, and Co. (the sleeping partners need not be named) have embarked in a disastrous speculation, and the wisest thing they can now do is to pass the money expended to profit and loss account, and forget the whole affair as soon as possible. No prophetic eye is needed to forsee the state of anarchy and misery into which Mexico will soon again fall, and whence escape is hardly to be hoped until, at some future day, the United States shall extend their sway southwards, and put an end to a spectacle long a scandal to civilization.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

A Great and Very Remarkable Meeting.

From the London Times, Aug. 31.

The Philadelphia Conventions marks another stage in the great struggle going on in America between the party anxious to see the Union fully restored and the party desirous of keeping the South prostrate and humiliated. *There is no question of national security now at issue. The Union is safe, and every object which the North had in view in undertaking the war is accomplished.* There is nothing left to fight about. Two Federal Generals, with strong anti-slavery convictions, have just reported to the Government that the class most dangerous to the negro are the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The Southern men, almost without exception, would no more think of attempting to revive slavery than they would of voluntarily destroying the remnants of the property spared to them by the victorious armies of the North. They have made up their minds to adopt a new system of labor, and they are trying that system in all sincerity and fairness. *What they are not prepared to accede to is the demand of the extreme Radical Party to be allowed to rule over them. They do not admit that there is any lawful power in the country—there is certainly none under the Constitution—to tax them without giving them Representatives in Congress. Whether the negro should be admitted to the franchise or not is a question to be settled afterward.* The Southern States have been unrepresented for nearly eighteen months in time of perfect peace. They say now that since they have yielded to the laws of the United States, since they have obeyed every order of the Executive and complied with every lawful condition imposed upon them by the the Legislative power, they have as much right to be received to in the general councils of the nation as the Eastern or the Western States. The vital point to ascertain is whether the rest of the country holds the same opinion. That can only be fully tested in the forthcoming elections; the importance of the Philadelphia Convention is that it seems to foreshadow the result of those elections.

It was a great and very remarkable meeting. Delegates from every State in the Union were present, and they included—as the list of names incontestably proves—most of the ablest men whom America now possesses. If there was no HENRY CLAY there, it is because there is no such man at this moment in all the land. Many of the men most trusted of the Federal Generals sat side by side

with well known ... cession. CUSTER, COUCH, ROUSSEAU, STEADMAN, McDOWELL, McCOOK—these are men who fought for the Union from first to last as faithfully, if not so prominently, as GRANT and SHERMAN themselves. The representatives of Massachusetts walked arm-in-arm into the Assembly with the representatives of South Carolina—the ringleader in secession. The Government had nothing whatever to do with this memorable gathering. President JOHNSON expressly declared that he wished to leave it free to follow its own course. Two delegates from each State formed themselves into a Committee, and presented a report and certain resolutions to the Convention. We do not see how it can be denied that the Convention represented, so far as it had power, the opinion of the people. The elections will reflect that opinion more completely, but let us take the Convention for what it is worth. Every State sent representatives, and they came unanimously to one conclusion. Politics would be much more contradictory and variable in America than they really are, if this opinion did not show in which way the public mind in America is moving.

The Report to which the Convention agreed, and which is addressed to the people of the United States, sets out by declaring that the nation is at peace, and the Federal authority universally recognized and obeyed. The Government remains as it stood before the war, but it has acquired no new powers or enlarged jurisdiction. "Neither the war," it proceeds, "nor the victory by which it was closed changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government." It follows that the Southern States stand in the same position in relation to the Federal Government as they occupied in 1860. Their allegiance is not disputed; their right of representation is clear and unequivocal under the Constitution. If, as the Report very powerfully argues, the present Congress has the power to exclude certain States from representation until they obey such conditions as it may dictate, the next Congress may exclude other States for totally different reasons. "Northern ascendancy," says this able paper, "may exclude Southern States from one Congress; the ascendancy of Western or of Southern interest, or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or the Eastern States from the next." And it is with justice added that "the character—indeed, the very existence, of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies or forbearances of the hour." The dominant party may always vote a State out of Congress. Suppose the West objected to the protective policy of the New-England States, and chose to decide by right of numbers—if there were any such right—that they were not entitled to representation. It would only be carrying into effect the privileges which New-England itself is now doing its utmost to maintain.

The Constitution—which is still the law upon which the Government is based—expressly provides that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage." The Radicals affirm that revolution gives them the right to set aside this provision. *But revolution is a thing of the past;* the Southern States were first forced back into the general partnership, and then by many acts of their Legislatures they voluntary assented to all its terms and conditions. *The only motive for depriving them of representation is a party motive.* After years of adversity the Radicals have gained the supremacy, and they are reluctant to part with it—and very naturally, if their own interests alone are considered. *But the nation at large has a tremendous interest in the question; it is anxious to settle down to peace and order again, and it cannot do so while eleven States are practically out of the Union. If the Constitution is still inadequate to protect the nation, it must be amended, and that can only be done by an appeal to all the States. When the Southern States are disloyal coerce them again—oblige them to respect the laws, and to yield to the General Government. If local disturbances occur, suppress them, and we have seen that they are suppressed with the greatest ease; all that is asked is that loyal Representatives from the Southern States shall be admitted to Congress. Only the wildest bigotry can see anything objectionable in such a demand.*

Without a single dissentient, so far as we can ascertain from the reports, resolutions were passed in accordance with these plain facts and principles. Slavery is abolished forever; the national debt must be paid, and the right of secession is finally disproved. In all this the representatives of New-England, of the West and of the South alike cordially concurred at the Convention. The resolutions were carried by a "unanimous vote, followed by loud and long-continued cheers." There was no disorder and no confusion. The result is one on which the President and the country may fairly be congratulated. Mr. JOHNSON has fought a courageous battle; it seemed uncertain a few months ago, but we can scarcely doubt its success now that the voice of the people has been heard, and their common sense has opposed itself to the selfish and narrow interests of a faction which would involve the nation in another civil war, rather than relinquish its brief and unprofitable reign.

The Radical Policy Criticized.

From the London Morning Post, Aug. 30.

The efforts which are now being made by the Democrats and the more liberal and enlightened section of the Republican Party in the United States to reëstablish that form of government which existed previous to the civil war *are so praiseworthy that every well-wisher of the Republic must desire to see them rewarded with success.* It is now eighteen months since the war came to a close, and the supremacy of the Government at Washington was conclusively established throughout the length and breadth of the Union. It is true that a twelvemonth was permitted to elapse before Mr. JOHNSON officially declared the great rebellion to be at an end; but the tardiness of his admission was dictated by special reasons totally independent of the actual state of affairs. But, notwithstanding the termination of the war and the unconditional submission of the Southern States, every effort to restore the *status quo ante* by permitting them to resume their ancient place in the Union has been sedulously opposed by the present Congress. *The same spirit which actuated the extreme Republicans and Abolitionists while the Southern States were in revolt continues to inspire them even now,* and the resolution by which the representatives of those States were denied the right of taking their places in Congress has never been rescinded. The crime of disloyalty to the Union was of too deep a dye to be purged by a mere return to a former state of allegiance, and even those who were loudest in their professions of a desire to see the Union restored seemed to consider themselves bound to impose restrictions which in their very nature were calculated to prevent the accomplishment of their wishes. To put an end to this anomalous condition of things, and to reëstablish the right of State representation throughout the Republic, are the main objects which the Convention now assembled in Philadelphia has in view. If, in denying to the representatives of the Southern States the privileges accorded to them by the Constitution, Congress was actuated by a sincere desire to advance the interests of the country, its conduct would be at least intelligible, and might even be considered praiseworthy. *But those who are familiar with the operation of American institutions have no difficulty in ascribing the conduct of those who at present occupy seats in the House of Representatives to more unworthy motives.* By preventing the admission of men who would at all events be their political opponents, the Republican faction not only retain in their own hands the sole direction of public affairs, but are enabled to turn to their own personal advantage the opportunities thus afforded, without any danger of being called to an account by a hostile opposition. The Republican party have had it all their own way in Congress during the past eighteen months, and yet during that period they have not passed a single enactment which was truly calculated to promote the welfare of the United States. On the contrary, no less than five different measures were passed by the two Houses, to which the President refused his assent, and his conduct in so doing met with the approval of the great mass of the American people. Having engaged in a war, bloody and costly beyond all precedent in modern times, with the avowed object of effecting a union between the Northern and Southern States of the American Confederation, the Republican Party have employed the conquest they achieved for the purpose of reducing to a state of servitude those with whom they alleged they were united by the indissoluble bonds of fellow-citizenship. * * * *

When Mr. JOHNSON succeeded Mr. LINCOLN in the Presidential chair, he found a House of Representatives which had been elected before Richmond and Petersburgh had fallen, and while Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS still directed in the capital of Virginia the affairs of the Confederacy. That House was composed almost exclusively of men pledged to prosecute the war with unabated vigor, and prepared to wreak any punishment within their power on the rebellious States. With this House Mr. JOHNSON has had to deal for the last eighteen months, and it is not too much to say that *his prudence and foresight have alone served to prevent a policy being pursued by Congress which would inevitably have led to another war.* It is, however, manifest, that a contest between a chief magistrate and his Parliament cannot be prolonged without serious prejudice to the interests of the State, and in order to prevent a recurrence of these frequent collisions between the President and Congress, which have attracted the notice of the world, during the past two years, an effort is now being made to return a House of Representatives which will act with equal justice and moderation, by acknowledging the right of the Southern States to coöperate with those of the North in the Government of the Republic. *If it were the intention of the dominant faction in the North to reduce to a state of absolute subjection the conquered States, then the policy heretofore pursued by Congress would at least possess the merit of consistency. But such is not at least their avowed intention. It is conceded that after a probation, more or less long, the late Confederate States shall be admitted to a participation with the others in the advantages incidental to membership with the great American Union.* But, dismissing all considerations of legality, *what good object, let us ask, can be served by thus excluding a considerable portion of the Republic from the pale of the Constitution?* The experience of the past would indicate that such a policy can alone be productive of evil, and we would, therefore, hope that patriotism, if nothing else, may induce the Republican Party to abandon a line of conduct fraught with the greatest danger to the State.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The North Atlantic Route.

At the late meeting of the British Association Mr. T. HOLMES read a paper describing the route of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. There are to be four submarine lengths: the first, from Scotland to the Faroe Islands, of 210 miles; the second, of 240 miles; the third, of 748 miles; and the last, of 417 miles. It will be laid with much less risk and expense than the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland; and the author calculated that messages to America could be transmitted at something like half a crown a word. [Appplause.] A short discussion followed the reading of this paper, in the course of which the scheme was spoken of as a most promising one by Prof. Hennessey, Mr. Varley, and Capt. Maury.

Detailed Account of the Project.

From the Engineer.

The North American Telegraph Company (limited) has been incorporated to effect telegraphic communication between England and America by means of several short lengths of cable between Scotland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, or Belle Isle. The prospectus announces that substantial contractors agree to complete the whole of the works, with duplicate cables, for £1,872,000. This sum includes the following items: 1. The construction of land lines from London to Hull, and thence to the north of Scotland, with branches to the principal towns of England and Scotland, for the through direct transmission of intercontinental messages. 2. Two cables, sixty miles apart, from Scotland to the Faroe Islands, 250 miles. 3. Land lines in the Faroe Islands. 4. Two cables, sixty miles apart, from Faroe to Iceland (Beru Fiord) 240 miles. 5. Land lines in Iceland. 6. Two cables, sixty miles apart, from Iceland to the east coast of Greenland, 743 miles. 7. Two cables, sixty miles apart, from Greenland to Labrador, 507 miles. 8. Labrador to Canada (land line,) or extra lengths of submarine cables from Greenland to Belle Isle, 210 miles—total length of the two cables from Scotland to America, 3,900 miles. 9. Cables between England and the Continent *via* Denmark, 400 miles. Total length of cables, 4,300 miles; add for spare cables, 1,150 miles; total length of land lines, 1,272 miles. Total mileage of duplicate cables and land lines, 6,722 miles, the whole being included in the contract.

The route has been thoroughly and efficiently surveyed throughout, the soundings have been published by the Admiralty, and the surveys of the overland lengths by the Royal Geographical Society. Thurso is the selected point of departure in Scotland, whence the first length of cable, 250 miles long, will be laid to the Faroe Isles. From the Faroe Isles cables will be laid to Beru Fiord, in Iceland, a distance of 240 miles. The first overland portion of the route is then encountered, reaching from Beru Fiord on the east to Faxe Bay on the west coast of Iceland. The exploring party report that across this island there are four available routes for the telegraph, the one examined being 310 miles in length; a second, *via* Sprengisandr, 250 miles; a third, north of Vatna Jokull, 210 miles; and a fourth, along the south shore of Iceland, 260 miles long. The route they recommend runs from Beru Fiord to Modrudalr, in lat. 65 deg. 17 min. N., long. 16 deg. W. Thence it strikes west for forty-five miles to Isholl, a farm on the Skialfanda river. The west bank of this stream is followed to nearly its source, and the centre of Iceland crossed in a southwesterly direction till the head waters of the Thorsa are reached. The left bank of this stream is followed to 64 deg. 20 min., where the river is crossed, and the route turns to the west to the Hvita and the Geysers. On nearly fifty miles of this route there is little or no grass, but depots of hay can be established for the maintenance of the horses necessary to assist in keeping the lines in repair. The price of labor varies in the island from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 8d. per day, according to the season. Reykjavik, on the west coast of Iceland, being thus reached, another length of cable 743 miles long is to be laid to Julianehaab, on the western coast of Greenland. If a wire could be carried overland across the south of Greenland, a considerable portion of this length of cable might be saved, but the idea was given up as impracticable. For this reason no land wires will be erected in Greenland at all. The cable will be carried round Cape Farewell to Julianehaab, whence another cable 540 miles long will be laid direct to the American shore at Hamilton's Inlet, or perhaps a slightly longer line to Belle Isle, at the north of Newfoundland. The water in mid-ocean over this last portion of the route is fortunately very deep, so that the danger from floating ice will only have to be encountered close in shore.

The Fenians.

From the London Times, Sept. 1.

There is a touch of Irish humor in the most desperate proceedings of the American Fenians. Untaught by experience, undismayed by their recent failure, they announce another invasion of Canada. This new expedition, indeed, they promised at the time of their late repulse, but whereas they also promised entire secrecy in the business, they have been unable to redeem their pledges of discretion. They actually advertised their expedition all over the States as "a pic-nic, with military exercises," and the entertainment was to come off at Buffalo last Tuesday week. They even reckoned up their company for the better information of all whom it might concern, and announced that "10,000 persons were expected to be present." There is, as we have said, something humorous about such a conceit, but the affair has its troublesome aspect also, and we read accordingly that three battalions of Canadian Volunteers, a battery of artillery, a regiment of the line, and the body-guard of the Governor-General were ordered to the Niagara district to see that the "pic-nic" on the other side of the water went off quietly. "No hostile demonstration," as we hear, was made this time, but reinforcements, partially, at least, armed with breech-loaders, are, nevertheless, to be dispatched to Canada, in anticipation of more serious proceedings.

The Cotton Question.

From the London Times (City Article) Sept. 1.

The report of Dr. FORBES, addressed to the Indian Government on the cotton cultivation of America, of which an outline was given on the 18th inst., has been printed. It gives in detail a variety of reasons for the adverse conclusions formed with regard to the present crop, and which conclusions received yesterday some slight collateral support from the announcement that the first samples in the market this year were more than a month beyond the ordinary date, and finally enters into a consideration of the question as to the prospects of the Southern States hereafter as cotton producing regions. From the reduction that has taken place in the number of the negroes, the insurmountable difficulty of inducing them to work even to half the former extent, the impossibility of white labor being permanently introduced on the lower lands, the absence of capital among the planters, and the enormous rise in prices of all articles of food and luxury, the opinion of Dr. FORBES on this branch of the subject is no less unfavorable. In conclusion, he remarks that a very short time now will test the correctness of the information he has brought with regard to the prospects of the present crop, and that speculation should await that period. Meanwhile, he recommends every possible effort to be made that can tend towards augmenting the supply, and "willingly accepts any responsibility that may attach itself to such advice."

The Polish Insurrection in Siberia.

The Moscow *Gazette*, of Aug. 22, contains the following communication from Irkoutsk, dated July 17: "About 200 Polish prisoners taken up at once were loaded with chains and brought here. One DOMBROWSKI, who styled himself chief of the staff, is among the prisoners. The insurgents are well organized. There are already the *cadres* of five regiments, each regiment has its camp, its arms, its powder, and sythemen armed with sythes, which are not at all like those used in the last Polish insurrection, but which have been specially made; in short, the organization could not be better. They are expecting the arrival of the colonists, who are here in limited numbers, to complete regiments. Revolutionary proclamations were found on DOMBROWSKI, as well as a considerable correspondence with all parts of Russia and Siberia. This shows that the insurrection has been in preparation for a long time. So much for the penetration of our Arguses! And this is what comes from showing humanity toward the Poles."

A dispatch dated St. Petersburg, Aug. 23, says: Official intelligence received here from Irkutsk, states that the Polish insurrection has been completely quelled. The Poles have lost 30 killed, 25 wounded and 485 captured; 170 of the rebels are still at large.

Miscellaneous.

The Northern (Belfast) *Whig* says: "The Presbyterian Church not only in Ireland, but of every country in which that form of the Christian religion has established itself, will learn with extreme sorrow of the death of Rev. Dr. EDGAR, which took place on Sunday in Dublin. The disease with which he was originally attacked was polypus of the windpipe, upon which a heart affection supervened, which was, we believe, the immediate cause of death. The deceased had been several months under the care of Dr. SMYLEY, of Dublin, prior to his death. Dr. EDGAR had done more, perhaps, than any other member of the assembly for the extension of the Presbyterian Church. During the last forty years fully seven or eight of the meeting-houses in Belfast have been erected by his energy; and throughout Ireland at least fifty of the houses of worship belonging to the Presbyterian Church owe their existence to his persevering efforts."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* Sept 1 has this paragraph: The *Morning Post* yesterday made the mysterious announcement that "there is reason to believe that a marriage is not unlikely to be arranged on the part of the King of the Greeks calculated to add very materially to his position as a European sovereign," but that "it is understood that the arrangement must be dependent upon certain conditions of a nature to promote the position of the Greek Government in the eyes of the world." We believe this paragraph refers to a report that the King of the Greeks has offered himself as a suitor for the Princess LOUISE, relying in support of his claims not only on the family ties already uniting the royal houses of England and Denmark, but on the national sympathies existing between England and Greece. There is also talk of Mr. GLADSTONE, who is about to visit Rome, extending his journey to Athens, at the request of Her Majesty, with a view to ascertain the position of affairs in Greece and the prospects of the young Sovereign.

The London *Morning Herald* raises a doubt as to the *Red, White and Blue* having really made a passage across the Atlantic. That paper says that it seems hardly possible that the deck of that tiny vessel should not have been swept by every roller whenever there was a capful of wind, and that she appears to have no device of any kind to prevent her rudder from unshipping in a sea way. That she was seen to leave New-York is one indisputable fact, that she suddenly appeared in the Channel is another; but that she really crossed the Atlantic without assistance the *Herald* very much doubts. Although the exhibition at the Crystal Palace of her little binnacle, her little sextant, her little speaking trumpet, and her remaining store of buscuits and water, is very interesting, it affords no proof whatever, says the *Herald*, that she was not hoisted on board some friendly liner as soon as she got out of sight of land and launched again as soon as the Start lights were sighted.

The London *Times* of September 1, says: The Vice-President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. S. W[illegible], entertained Mr. BRIGHT at dinner on Tuesday evening at the Exchange in that town. The Mayor and about twenty other gentlemen were invited to meet the honorable member, who addressed the company for more than half an hour, the topics selected being India and matters connected with the present system of Government and the future of that country, the question of international maritime law, the protectionist duties imposed by the United States, and some of our own colonies, and, lastly, in reference to Chambers of Commerce, the usefulness of which he acknowledged, and which would be most felt by a thoroughly independent line of policy and action. Mr. BRIGHT was listened to with much attention throughout his address. There were no reporters present.

It is stated that a Queen's Counsel in Dublin, who was in good practice, has absconded, and that a series of forgeries, amounting to £20,000, is attributed to him. Possibly in connection with this event, a London paper of Aug. 15 says: "The Atlantic Telegraph has this week taken across its first judicial message, namely, to stop a city gentlemen who is crossing with other people's money."

The money article of the *Times* of Aug. 31 says: "The advices from Frankfort state that investments in American securities continue to be made on a large scale."

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

STEAMBOAT THIEF.

FRANK TELLER, a boy about 19 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Officer SPEIGHT, of the Second Precinct Police, on a charge of stealing a traveling carpet-bag, an overcoat and an umbrella, belonging to JAMES B. CONE, of No. 684 Broadway, who had just returned from New-Haven on the steamer *Continental*, landing at Peck-slip. The larceny was committed on board the steamer, but the owner discovering the fact, gave chase and secured the youthful depredator with the stolen property in his possession, and handed him over to the officer. On being arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner was remanded for trial, being locked up in default of bail. He says he is a clerk and resides at No. 82 De-Graw-street, Brooklyn.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Medwith.

BURGLARY IN A LAGER-BEER SALOON.

JOHN WOLM is the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 147 Forsyth-street, and on Tuesday morning he discovered that his premises had been broken open by burglars, who had carried off a sack coat, nine bagatelle balls worth $45, and $3 in pennies. The thieves had gained an entrance through a rear window, by breaking a pane of glass and so reaching the fastenings. Nothing could be learned of either the thieves or the stolen property until yesterday morning, when Officer CONNOR, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested GEORGE ANDERSON, whom he found on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, endeavoring to sell a set of bagatelle-balls. The prisoner stated on his arrival at the Station-house that he owned the property found in his possession, he having kept a lager-beer saloon himself. This story was subsequently discovered to be untrue, and Mr. WOLM being shown the bagatelle-balls, at once identified them as his property. The prisoner was arraigned before the sitting Magistrate, and held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

ALMOST A ROBBERY.

On Friday morning last SAMUEL K. HOGGET, a well-known and expert burglar, called with an accomplice at the Franklin Savings Bank, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-second-street, and while one of them engaged the Cashier in conversation about the purchase of some real estate, the other succeeded in obtaining perfect impressions of the front door and safe key. While they were so engaged, an errand boy employed by the bank was standing behind a wire screen and observed the movements of the thieves, and after they had departed he informed the bank officers what had transpired. Capt. WALLING was summoned, and being put in possession of all the facts, set about working the case up, in conjunction with Detective IRVING. These two officers instituted a close watch upon the bank building until Monday night, when HOGGET was seen to approach the door, which he opened with a key in his possession. Seeing that the key fitted perfectly, he again locked the door and walked leisurely to the opposite side of Forty-second-street, where he was arrested. In the meantime his companion was remaining in the vicinity in a coal-box wagon, to which was attached a fine bay horse. As soon as he saw the arrest of HOGGET, he drove off down Eighth-avenue and made his escape; but as the Police state that they know him well, they express hopes of being able to secure him. The prisoner was brought before the Court yesterday morning and remanded back to the Station-house to await further developments. A complaint of attempt at robbery will be made in due time by Mr. SAMUEL NEWBY, the Bank President.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 12, 1866.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	130	23 West. U. Tel.	58½
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	108¼	13 do	58⅝
3,000 do	108¾	100 do	58⅝
1,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111	400 do	58⅞
18,000 do 2d call	111⅛	500 Quicksilver	52⅝
59,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'65	108¼	200 do b30	52⅝
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98¼	100 do 2d call	52½
1,500 T. Notes, 7-3-10s First Ser.	106⅛	100 Mariposa Pr.	29¾
500 do Small	105½	400 do	29¾
500 do 2d Ser.	106⅛	400 do	29⅝
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	97	100 do	29⅝
10,000 do	98	200 do	29½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, x-c	71¾	200 do s30	29½
26,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	71	300 do 2d call	29½
5,000 do	71¼	300 Boston W. P. b10	32
10,000 N. Car. N. Bs	63¾	100 N. Y. Central	104⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	81¼	1000 do	104½
1,000 do	81½	100 do b30	104¾
20,000 Virginia 6s	70	700 Erie R.	72⅝
1,000 Ohio 6s, '70	98	800 do	72¾
1,000 Ohio 6s, '75	98	600 do s3	72¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	29	1500 do 2d call	72¾
1,000 Ohio & M. 1st M.	88	500 do c	72⅝
3,000 Chi.& N.W.1stM	98	800 Reading R.	115
5,000 Mil.& St.P.1stM	90	100 do s30	114¾
2,000 Mor.& Essex 1st	96	100 do 2d call	115
5,000 Gt.W.R. 2d M,'93	71½	5 N.Y. & N. H.	114
5,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs	99	500 Mich. S. &	83
50 Bank of Commerce	116	200 Clev. & P. R.	86⅛
42 Fourth N. Bk	107	6 Cin. Col. & Cin. R.	112½
40 Cen. N. Bank	112	1500 Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
20 Ocean Bank	102	100 do	35⅛
100 Cum. Coal P.	45	500 Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅛
500 do 2d call	45	1000 Chic. & R. I. s30	108¾
100 Canton Co.	51½	300 C., Bur. & Quin.	131½
400 do 2d call	52	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	45
400 do b30	52½	300 Pitts., F. W. & C.	104⅝
200 Rutland Mar.	26¼	100 Chic. & Alt.	105
15 Wilksbarre Coal	62	100 do 2d call	105
25 Erie R. Pr.	77	100 H. & St. J.	50¾
100 Hud. R. R.	122	11 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	85½
		100 Chic. & Gr. E. R.	40¼

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '68, R.	127	100 N. Y. Cen	104¾
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108¼	200 Erie R.	72¾
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s First Ser.	106	100 do c	72¾
40,000 O. & M. Cer.	29¼	700 Reading R.	115½
30 Quick. Min.	53	200 Cleve. & Tol. b30	115¾
50 Mar. Pref	30	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	109⅛
		150 Chi. B. & Q.	136

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¼	300 Erie Railroad	72¾
80,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110⅞	1000 do s3	72⅝
57,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	83½
60,000 C. S.5s, 10-40s.R.	98⅛	500 do	83
70,000 O. & M. Cer.	29⅛	300 do s60	82
100 Canton Co.	52	100 New-York Cen.	105
400 Quick. Min. Co	53⅛	300 do	105¼
100 do	53⅛	1000 do	105¼
100 do	53¼	400 do	105⅜
100 Mar. Min.	11⅞	700 do	105⅜
100 Mariposa Pref.	30	100 do s30	105
100 do	30¼	200 do 2d call s30	105¼
100 do	30⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅛
50 Rutland Mar.	26	200 Clev. & Tol.	115¼
100 do	27	300 Chic., R. I. & P.	109
100 Central Coal	52	200 Tol., W. & W.	44
100 West. U. Tel.	58⅞	194 Ind. & Cin.	75

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$120,000 Am. Gold	146¼	300 Erie Railroad	72¾
7,000 do	146⅛	600 do c	72¾
10,000 do c	146⅛	400 do	72¾
10,000 O. & M. C.	29	500 do s3	72¾
200 Rutland Mar.	27¼	600 do c	72⅝
100 do s10	27⅛	1200 do	72¾
200 Boston W. P.	31⅛	100 Hud. R. R.	122
100 Quicksilver b3	52⅛	200 M. S. & N. I.	83⅛
100 do bnm	52	100 do s15	83⅛
400 Spruce H. C. s30	4	100 do b3	83⅛
200 Mar. Min. Pr	29⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
300 do s3	29⅛	200 do b5	35⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	58⅛	100 do s15	35⅛
14 do	58¼	100 do b10	35⅛
300 N. Y. Cen.	104⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	66⅛
100 do b10	104⅛	200 do b3	66¼
200 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛	1200 do s3	66⅝
100 Chi. R. I. & Pac.	109⅜	100 do b30	66⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 O. & M. Cer. b3	29⅛	300 N. Y. Cen.	105
200 Rutland Marble	27¼	200 do b15	105⅛
100 do b3	27⅜	200 do s3	105
100 do s10	27¼	200 do b3	105⅛
200 do b15	27⅜	100 Erie R.	73
100 Quick. Min. Co. b3	51⅛	300 do	72⅞
300 do	53¼	800 do	72⅝
100 do	53⅛	1100 do	72⅞
100 do s15	53	100 do b10	72⅝
200 Mar. Min.	12	100 Hudson R.	122
200 West. U. Tel. b3	59	200 do s3	122
400 do	59	100 M. So. & N. I. b3	83⅛
100 do s15	58⅞	1300 do s3	83⅛
1100 Mariposa Pref	29⅝	100 do b10	83⅜
200 do	29⅞	400 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛
800 do	30	100 Chic., R. I. & P. b20	109⅛
200 do	30⅛	100 do s30	109
100 do	30⅛	200 Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
300 Spruce Hill C. b3	4⅛	100 Chic. & W.N.Pref.	66⅝
100 P., Ft.W.& C. b3	104⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	29⅛	300 West. U. Tel.	59
100 Boston W. P. b3	31⅞	100 do b3	59
200 Rutland Mar.	27⅛	200 Reading R. b10	115
200 Quicksilver s3	53⅛	300 do	115
100 do b30	53⅜	100 do b30	115⅛
200 do b3	53⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	83
100 Mar. Pref.	30⅛	200 do b3	83⅛
400 New-York C.	106⅛	4000 do s60	82
200 do b3	106¼	300 do b3	83⅛
100 do s10	106⅛	1500 Clev. & Pitts.	85⅞
100 do b60	106⅛	400 do s3	85⅝
400 do	106⅛	300 Chi. & R. I. s3	109
400 do	106	200 do	109
1600 Erie R.	72⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. b3	35¼
200 do s3	72⅛	100 do	35¼
600 do	72⅝	100 do s10	35⅝
700 do b3	72½	100 Chic. & N. W. P. b5	66⅝
400 do s3	72⅝		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

The French steamer *Pereire* at this port last night brought in $1,125,000 in Gold from Paris, not previously advised to the public by the Atlantic Cable. The sum of $765,000 also came in this morning overland from Boston received for New-York account per steamer *China* at that port. These arrivals and the certainty of further sums from England early next week, together with the ease in the Gold Room yesterday, gave a decided impetus to Foreign Exchange to-day, and London is up full 1 ⅌ cent. for 60 days and 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. for short sight Bills. The lower quotation for United States 5-20s in London had some influence on Exchange and also in the Gold Room where the sales ranged 145¼@146¾ ⅌ cent. The cash Gold was moderately easy, though the transactions to be settled in Gold for Foreign Exchange make it active. The Customs demand was also large to-day.

The market for Money works easy to the Brokers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short dates. There continues a demand for currency to go West, but the supply is quite ample, though Greenbacks are more abundant, since week before last, than National Bank Notes.

The Funds of the United States were not so active to-day as on Tuesday. The 5-20s of 1862 were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower, on the London quotation, but the 65s and 7.30s were within ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. of yesterday, and no large sums pressed on sale. The speculation of the day was much stronger on the railway and miscellaneous shares at the Stock Exchange. The transactions in Erie were especially animated, and include 10,000 shares in a single sale at 73 ⅌ cent. cash, from Mr. J. M. TOBIN, a prominent outside operator, to Mr. DREW or some one of his friends in anticipation of the annual election of president and directors. Other cash sales were made at 72⅞@73 ⅌ cent., but after the great sale, the cash price fell off to 72½@72¾ ⅌ cent. Several defaults occurred in the delivery of Erie at the close of the day, one of which amounted to the failure of the house concerned. There was a sudden and large movement in New-York Central, from 103¾ ⅌ cent. yesterday to 106 ⅌ cent. this afternoon, and some heavy transactions on sellers' option were made in Michigan Southern, preliminary, it may be, to an upward movement in this Stock. Reading advanced to 115@115¼ ⅌ cent. The Northwest Stocks were also higher than yesterday, and nearly all the miscellaneous Stocks, like Quicksilver, Mariposa and Rutland Marble, advanced. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night, the Railway market excited and generally firm.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅛	98	Northwest	35¼	35⅛
U. S. 5-20s	111¼	110⅞	N. West Pref.	65¾	66⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106⅛	Rock Island	109	109
N. Y. Central	104¼	105½	Fort Wayne	104¾	104⅝
Erie	71¾	72⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	46½	46¼
Hudson	121¾	122	Quicksilver	51⅞	53¼
Reading	114⅝	115	W. U. Telegraph.	58¾	59⅛
Mich. Southern.	83¼	83	Mariposa Pref.	28¾	30¼
Illinois Central.	121¾	121¾	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	29
Pittsburgh	85¾	85¾	American Gold	146	146
Tennessee 6s.	71	71⅛	Bills on London.	106¼	107⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Metropolitan	127
Merchants	117½	Shoe and Leather	111
America	137	Continental	102
Tradesmen's	140	St. Nicholas	103
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	105
State of New York	108	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
Commerce	116	Manf. & Merchants	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	107	Central National	112
Ocean	102	First National	215
American Exchange	117	Fourth National	106½
B'k of the Republic	118	Ninth National	112¾
Bank of N. America	110	Oriental Bank	125
Hanover	112	City	120
Irving	103		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65' '76	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103⅛	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	71⅛
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	96	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	96½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	104
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869.	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96⅛
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102¼	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	91
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1stM.	61
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	36½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Chi. & Al. income	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Oh o & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	79
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	McGregor West. 1st M.	65

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,696,164 49; including for Customs, $613,000; Gold Notes, $291,000. Payments, $578,696 44. Balance, $88,529,789 33.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company earned in August $111,770 in gold, showing a marked increase on the earnings of the road in July, which were $85,000. The earnings in each of the past four months have been as follows: May, $65,115; June, $67,429; July, $85,000; August, $111,170, all in gold.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For particulars see advertisement.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I have to say that, under the new law, manufacturers, in making their returns, are not allowed any deductions for freight, commissions or other expenses of sale.

Under the act of July 13, 1866, packing boxes, and tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies, paints, oils and spices, are exempt from taxation. But no deduction for the cost of bottles or boxes will be allowed under the new law. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed,) THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 12,299 bbls. Flour, 940 bbls. Corn Meal, 15,728 bushels Wheat, 130,420 bushels Corn, 5,319 bushels Rye, 130,420 bushels Oats, 6,316 bushels Malt, 20 bbls. Beef and 51 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue scarce and in demand at $8 62½@$8 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and heavy at about $12 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at steady rates. Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16½c.@19½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is more active and rather firmer. Middlings, 33c.@36c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,250 bales, against receipts of 176 bales. At auction, to-day, on Government account, sales were made of 2,000 bales Mobile, Savannah, New-Orleans, Florida and Nashville, at 36c. for good Middling; 33½c.@33½c. for strict Middling; 31½c. for low Middling; 29½c.@30½c. for good Ordinary, and 25c. for low Ordinary, ⅌ lb.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far this week	5,032
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	11,068
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	449,871
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	868,575
Exports since Sept. 1	11,374
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	298,313
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

Movements in Cotton at the Shipping Ports, Year ending Sept. 1, 1866.

Port.	Receipts.	Exports to Great Britain.	Total Exports.
New-Orleans, bales	716,097	358,878	516,188
Mobile, bales	429,102	229,171	276,934
Savannah, bales	262,880	93,870	95,362
Charleston, bales	111,714	46,935	53,807
Total bales	1,519,703	728,854	936,291
New-York, bales	668,575	....	495,309
Grand total bales	2,188,278	....	1,431,600

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 23c.; Boott S, 24c.; Boott H, 16½c. Bleached Shirtings—Androscoggin, 33c.; Bay Mills, 34c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 22½c. Prints—Cocheco, 20½c.; Allen, 18½c.; Hamilton, 19c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 27, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith Patent, Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $60—less 30 ⅌ cent. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 62½c.; Amoskeag B, 40c. Stripes—Whittenton A A, 35c.; Whittenton A, 30c.; Whittenton B B, 25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, medium grades of which being scarce, are quoted up against 15c.@25c ⅌ bbl. on a buoyant market. Sales since our last, 11,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at 6@$8 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 80@$11 70, chiefly at $6 80@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 10@$11 40 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00	@$8 75
Extra State	6 80	@11 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 10	@11 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 45	@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 75	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 65	@16 25

Southern Flour is again dearer. Sales since our last 840 bbls., in lots, at $11 15@$12 55 for poor to good, and $12 60@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues [illegible] ... Corn Meal is in less request at $4 [illegible] for Western, $4 [illegible]@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 70 for Caloric, and $4 [illegible]@$4 85 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is in unusually light supply and good request at decidedly firmer prices. Sales since our last, 12,400 bushels, including a small lot of fair Milwaukee Club at $2 25; White Genesee at $3 20; and Amber State at $2 78@$2 83 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in better request and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 bushels at 82c. for unsound; 82½c.@83½c., chiefly, and 83c. afloat, for sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, including Chicago at 42c.@47c., Milwaukee at 46c.@51c., ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Rye is in more demand, including Western at 85c.@90c; and choice Canada at $1 20 ⅌ bushel; sales 21,000 bushels. Messrs WOTHERSPOON & Co., for the *Asia*, give the following:

Comparative Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold in this Market, Sept. 10, 1866.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	46⅛ ⅌ ct.	
Discount on currency		31 7-10 ⅌ ct.
Sterling Exchange	155¼ ⅌ ct.	106¼ ⅌ ct.
Flour—⅌ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 50@10 25	$6 48@$7 00
Ohio and Indiana Extra	9 75@10 75	6 66@ 7 32
Southern Extra	12 00@14 00	8 19@ 9 55
Fancies and high extras	12 00@16 50	8 19@11 26
Corn Meal	4 50@ 4 90	3 07@ 3 34
Freight to Liverpool	—	1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.
Freight to London	—	1s. 10d.@2s.
Wheat—⅌ 60 lbs.		
Western White, Old and N.	2 65@ 3 10	1 81@ 2 12
Red and Amb. Winter, New	2 65@ 2 75	1 88@ 1 88
Red and Amb. Spring, New	1 85@ 2 25	1 26@ 1 53
Southern, Red, New	2 75@ 2 80	1 88@ 1 91
Freight to Liverpool	—	4½d.@5d.
Freight to London	—	6d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	5s.@5s. 6d.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s.9d.@4s. 6d.
Indian Corn—⅌ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	86@ 1 00	59@ 68
White, new and old	90@ 1 20	61@ 82
Western Mixed	82½@ 83	56@ 57
Rye—⅌ 56 lbs.	85@ 1 15	58@ 78
Oats—New and old	40@ 60	28@ 41

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@$1 05 for new, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw 50c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request, including American they were up and at it fiercely again.) new at 45c.@70c.; last year's crop, at 20c.@60c.; also foreign at 50c.@70c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@56c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 80@$4 90; Resin at $3 62½@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand, including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 86 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 27c.@28c. for Crude, 45c.@47c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $33 12½@$33 25 for new Mess, closing at $33 15, cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,750 bbls. new Mess, September deliveries, sellers' options, at $33 00@$33 12½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 275 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 15¾c.@16c. for Cumberland cut and 16½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb.: sales 120 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last, 450 tcs. and bbls., at 17½c.@20½c., the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet, at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is inactive and heavy at 30c.@42c. for State, 43c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues in limited request at 5c.@18c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ⅌ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ⅌ lb	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	5	@ 9
Far Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in more demand and steady. Sales since our last 1,678 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13¾c., and 270 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in request, at 13¾c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 25,000 lbs. at 17½c.@21¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Leaf is in less request but steady. 68 hhds. Kentucky were sold at 5c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured is in moderate demand. We quote:

Tax Paid—	Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: 5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—		
Common	$0 30@$0 40	$0 20@$0 30
Medium	45@ 55	40@ 50
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Navy ½ lbs. and lbs. Common	25@ 35	20@ 30
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Bright Work: ¼ lbs. and lbs.—		
Common	30@ 40	25@ 40
Medium	50@ 60	40@ 55
Good and Fine	75@ 1 00	70@ 1 15
In Bond—	Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: Common	$0 23@$0 25	$0 20@$0 22
Good and Fine	27@ 30	25@ 30
Bright Work: Common	25@ 30	25@ 30
Good and Fine	50@ 75	50@ 75

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at 35c.@36c., in bond, and $2 35, free, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, with 522 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 60 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¾d. ⅌ lb.; 28,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d. by sailing vessel, and 5d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel. For London—30,000 bushels Corn, at 6d. ⅌ bushel, and 150 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 2s. 6d.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook, one who thoroughly understands her business, both American and English style; is an excellent baker; would be found trustworthy of her situation. Best of references given. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; best of City reference; she is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL EXperienced young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is capable of filling either situation to the entire satisfaction of her employers; has the best of City reference from the last of families. Call at or address No. 195 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman in a private family, with good reference; as waitress or chambermaid preferred; can sew good. Call at No. 397 2d-av., corner of 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, thoroughly conversant with general house business, and having first-class references, a situation as chambermaid in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 524 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH first-class meat and pastry cook, who understands French cooking, soups, jams, &c., a situation in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good references given. Can be seen at No. 73 Vandam-st., near Hudson-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; cuts and fits children's clothes; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of recommended servants of all nations and for different branches of work; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, porters, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; does up linens in magnificent style; or as regular chambermaid; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 38 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; has the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork; best City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 64 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to wait on a lady; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking and its branches, soups, meats, pastry and side-dishes; the best City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid or stewardess; or to travel with a lady. Apply at No. 397 Third-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a young woman; no objection to travel; is capable of taking care of grown children. Apply at No. 37 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid or to assist in housework in a private family. Can be seen at No. 202 Hudson-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing well; has no objection to grown children. Can be seen at No. 147 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress or as chambermaid; City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young French woman as nurse or as first-class laundress. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ELDERLY Scotch woman, as cook, in a gentleman's private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 237 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as cook; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 387 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work, fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at SEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl a situation as children's nurse, or to go South with a family; good reference if required. Call for two days at the Employment Office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse, with good City reference from where she has lived five years and a half. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to take care of children and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 382½ Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. No. 278 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer; best of reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; BEST OF City reference given. Apply No. 71 West 20th-st.

A PROFESSED COOK IN ALL ITS branches, such as soups, meats, poultry, game in all styles, boning, &c., pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; also, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A WOMAN WANTS, BY THE DAY OR week, laundress or house-cleaning work; a very competent person. Applications by note or personally will be promptly attended to. Inquire for M. S. DUNBAR, at No. 464 West 25th-st., corner 10th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG coachman and gardener, with first-class references and understands his business, on a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; moderate wages expected. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 81 Nassau-street, Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by one who understands his business in all its branches, is a good careful driver; has no objection to the country; has the best of City and country references; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at Underhill & Fleet's Livery Stable, 54 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, WELL EDUCATED young man, 25 years of age, employment, clerkship preferred, but willing to make himself generally useful, if a chance can be obtained in any respectable department. Address J. C., care Mr. M. Kennedy, No. 125 East 11th-st., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman, of 15 years' experience, as farmer, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; is willing to make himself useful; best of references given. Call on or address B. D., at Griffing & Co.'s, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., Thursday and Friday, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and gardener, also understands the care and milking of cows; wife as cook and assist in washing and ironing; they are willing to make themselves useful so as to please. Address E. R., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; has the best of testimonials to support his statement; left on account of the family going to Europe. Address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; thoroughly understands grapes, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference given; no family but wife; willing to take care of a dairy or poultry. Address JOHN HEYLAND, Carmansville.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (small family;) thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 24 Yonkers Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, and groom, by a single Protestant young man, who has the best of City references; has no objection to go in the country. Call or address C. GRAHAM, sadler, store No. 66 University-place, for H. S.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT incumbrance, (a Protestant,) a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; can furnish unexceptionable references; country preferred. Address M. H. Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, thoroughly acquainted with his business in all its various departments; greenhouse and graperies, flower and kitchen gardens, &c. Call or address C., Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife—man as first-class coachman and groom, wife as a good cook and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; references unexceptionable. Address J. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NO. 1 HOUSE PAINTER AND grainer a job in the country, either for a boss or on his own account; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Address JOHN G., painter and grainer, Station B., Yorkville, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has the best of city references from his late employer; is honest, sober and careful; understands care of horses in all its branches; good driver with ladies. Address P. H. F., Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; has the best of City references from his late employer; is honest, sober, willing and obliging. Address P. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, as an assistant clerk or light porter in a dry-goods store, or would wish to learn the dry-goods business; can furnish the best of reference. Address H. R., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference given from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. C., No. 50 East 22d-st., Opera stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference given from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 1,144 Broadway, to the coachman.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows and garden; is obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference produced. Call or address JOHN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR other employment, by an industrious man with good recommendations. Address S. H. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. M., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GARDENER, an English married man; is competent in all branches of the business; plants, grapes, &c.; has good reference. Apply to C. GILBERT, Esq., No. 73 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; good references. Address Box No. 4,935 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WELL-ACquainted with the domestic and export trade in Southern pine lumber; one who is fully competent to contract for orders, make cargo sales, charter vessels, &c., for a first-class mill in Florida, capable of sawing 30,000 feet per day, and whose references are satisfactory, will be treated with liberality. Address by letter, or apply in person to, HARDY & GUTHRIE, Bankers, No. 62 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A MAN as groom, coachman, &c.; must be a good driver, understand the care of horses, and willing to make himself useful. Call on FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CASHIER IN a retail book-store; must be of undoubted integrity and have some knowledge of book-keeping. Salary $600. Communications, to be noticed, must state references. Address F. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A CORroding White Lead Factory. One now actively engaged in some prominent mill in this country will be liberally treated with on application to Box No. 4,128 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ELECTROTYPER; ONE WHO has had some experience in the business, and can be generally useful, may apply, stating qualifications and terms, to ELECTROTYPE, Box No. 3,608 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TRAVELING South to sell a choice article of fancy goods; one having a Southern trade and similar line of goods. Address G. S., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE NURSE AND seamstress; best City references required. Apply this (Thursday) morning, from 10 to 12, at No. 16 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, A MOST COMPEtent person, in a small genteel family; none other need apply. At No. 11 West 37th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock, Sept. 12.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy about 16 years of age to learn the business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A CLOTH HOUSE, WITH experience; none other need apply. JOHN A. SHULTS, No. 37 Reade-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at No. 118 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S MAGIC GLASS POLISH—successor to Herbert & Co. Patented for cleaning and polishing windows, mirrors, gold, silver-plated wares, tin, &c. Large profits to agents; circulars free; sample 25 cents. Call or address C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE NUMber of first-class girls, American, English, French, Welsh, Scotch, German, Irish Protestants, and others as ladies maids to travel, and family seamstresses, nurses, housekeepers, linen and store-room women, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks, meat and pastry; also, good cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework, for private families, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses. Girls will please notice they can be supplied without delay, with good situations, at highest wages in City and country, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 148 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address E. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT INcumbrance, to go a short distance in the country; color no objection; man must understand the care of horses and driving, and make himself generally useful, the wife must be a good cook or chambermaid, with reference from last place. May apply from 10 to 1 o'clock. HATFIELD WINANS, No. 391 Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CITY and others, recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, lady's maid cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls for housework, &c., for good situations, open at BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER TO run a stationary engine; must be willing to make himself generally useful, and come well recommended. Address ENGINE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age, to take care of horses and work in the garden; one hour's ride from the City. Apply at 38 Warren-st.

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mosquito Nets very low. Table and Bed Linens Shirting Linens and Towelings, Blankets and Counterpanes, Table and Piano Covers,
E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., And No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—THREE CASES long Buenos Ayres ostrich feathers, for sale by C. J. & F. W. COGGILL, Nos. 78 and 80 Broad-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CATALENA HATS only $6, worth $12; pattern bonnets by the case; velvets and ribbons, retail and wholesale; willow feathers. L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOREST'S MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS, or instantaneous photography in the parlor. Beautiful subjects. Price 15 cents per package. Sold at all the book-stores, or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND tubs or vats of from 1,000 to 4,000 gallons capacity Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York. For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. Wall-st., New-York.

COKE SCREENINGS OR COKE DUST for sale, at Metropolitan Gas Works, 42d-st. and North River. H. & H. MURRAY.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous ox de where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av. near 14th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being surgar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by letter. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; beware of imitations. Purchase at No. 195 Elm-st.

PULMONARY INSTITUTE.—DISEASES OF the Nose, Throat and Lungs, successfully treated by Medicated Inhalation, as thousands can testify. Dr. T. M. GRANT, No. 34 Amity-st., New-York.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, American Opera. THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by La Boschetti, Signora Bina De Rossi, Sig. B. Massimiliani, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Barili, Sig. Rosa.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOMBEY AND SON. Characters by John Brougham, supported by Messrs. Barton, Kemble, Mason, Hawley, Andrews, Donaldson, Duff, Misses Mary Carr, Levering, Johnson, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, THE DEBUTANTE, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, and MR. AND MRS. WHITE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wood, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, IVANHOE; OR, THE MAID OF JUDAH, and DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DEAD HEART and TOM CRINGLE. Leading characters by Mr. Eddy and Henrietta Irving.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, THIS EVENING, at 8, THE GRAND TOURNAMENT of the State and Provincial Champions.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor, safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

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THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fifty-second anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated yesterday by the citizens of Baltimore and Baltimore County. The event has always been referred to by that city with becoming pride, one which illustrates the capacity of a citizen soldiery to suddenly transform themselves into such a bulwark of defence against foreign invasion as to challenge the admiration of the civilized world, including the disciplined British troops who vainly essayed, in 1814, a landing at North Point. The day has recently, it appears, attracted special consideration, and henceforth it is to be observed by the suspension of business in the municipal offices, as well as by the closing of banks, &c., the General Assembly of the State having legalized it as a holiday.

A frightful and fatal explosion took place in Albany yesterday morning. The saw and planing mill of S. & G. BORK, corner of Lawrence and Water streets, blew up, killing ten or twelve persons, and seriously injuring eight or ten more. No cause is known, as the engineer was killed with the others. The noise of the explosion was heard to a great distance, and nearly all the windows in the vicinity were broken. A number of persons were struck with fragments of timber and stone, and it was reported that three or four bodies were thrown into the river.

GEORGE PEABODY has recently been at Port Mills in Thetford, Vt., on a visit to an aged aunt residing there, and has given the citizens of the village $5,000 for a library; $2,000 is to be a permanent fund, the interest to be expended yearly in the purchase of books. A library building is to be erected immediately.

The Petersburgh *Index* states that Gen. GRANT has not only given arms to the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, but has also restored to them the old "Cadet Battery." He remarked in doing so that "the rising generation must be educated, and the means for this purpose must not be withheld."

The three railway companies converging on the Mississippi River at Quincy, have entered into a joint contract to build a bridge over the river at that point, under the authority recently granted by an act of Congress. It is understood that the work will be commenced immediately, and be prosecuted to the completion without delay. The contracting roads are the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and the Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Baltimore has made presentment of Justice THOMAS WATKINS, of Washington County, Maryland, for refusing to take the testimony or oath of LUCINDA WARNER, colored, who charged a certain white man with committing an outrageous assault upon her.

Col. WOODWARD, late of the Fourth Regiment, Hancock's Corps, and for a time Commandant at Camp Chase, Ohio, has been appointed Major of the Forty-fifth Regular Infantry, V. R. C., one of the four Veteran Reserve Corps Regiments retained in service by Congress.

Mr. BALDWIN, who died in Philadelphia last week, built the first model locomotive engine ever constructed in this country, about the year 1829, and at the time of his death had over 1,000 men employed in his locomotive works.

By the census of the city of Mobile, just completed, the population foots up 40,962 souls. Of this number, 28,000 are negroes, showing an increase of 6,000 within the past six years.

Gen. SWIFT, the new Naval Officer at Boston, has appointed T. BROWNE DIX, Deputy Naval officer. Mr. DIX is a brother of Gen. DIX, and was formerly chief clerk in the Warehouse Bureau.

GEORGE V. MOODY, late Colonel in the rebel army, and a delegate from Mississippi to the Johnson-Philadelphia Convention, was shot dead in his office at Port Gibson on the 8th inst.

The American Colonization Society have recently had applications from 600 colored persons to aid them in their purpose to emigrate to Liberia.

Hon. HENRY GRIDER, member of Congress from the Russellville District, Kentucky, died on Thursday last.

LOCAL NEWS.

A large number of charges against policemen were examined by the Police Commissioners yesterday. The morning session was occupied in trying those cases wherein the superior officers complained of the patrolmen for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, &c. In the afternoon those cases wherein citizens were the complainants were heard. There were none of a serious or particularly interesting character.

Mr. CLARENCE BUEL, doing business in this City, was attacked on his way home, on Saturday last, to his residence in Hudson City, as alleged, by a man named HUGHES, who stabbed him in the side, it is feared fatally. The attack was made near Lowell-avenue, and the only cause yet assigned for it is some late dispute about a difference in settling an account of some $4 50.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, only five cases were disposed of. HENRY M. LADLER, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. DENNIS HART, a boy of 16 years, was sent to the House of Refuge. Three other prisoners were remanded for sentence, and one was tried and acquitted.

TRUMAN ONDERDONK and RICHARD BABEUF, who were charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit United States two-dollar bill, were discharged by the United States Commissioner yesterday, it having been proved that they had no guilty knowledge relative to the character of the bill.

There were nine new cases of cholera reported in this City yesterday, but none in Brooklyn. Burial permits were granted for the interment of sixteen persons who had died of cholera during the past two days. There will be a regular meeting of the Board of Health this afternoon.

Two colored men named MANUEL COOLEY and JOSEPH RANDALL, were drowned in the East River yesterday afternoon by the collision of the ferry-boat *Idaho* with a launch in which they were sailing with two other men, who were saved. It's said the men were intoxicated.

The litigation commenced between Gen. SANTA ANNA and one MAGUERA, in which the General sought to recover the sum of $70,000, has been amicably adjusted. The particulars have already been published in our columns.

A man named MACMAHON was arrested yesterday when endeavoring to make his escape on board a steamer. He is charged with misappropriating some $400 which he had collected for his employers.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth District of New-Jersey nominated GEO. A. HALSEY, of Newark, at their meeting held at Hoboken yesterday afternoon.

Gold was 145⅞@146⅛ yesterday. Exchange on London advanced 1 ₱ cent. The funds of the United States were weaker on 5-20s of 1862 on the London quotation. The Railway market was much excited on Erie shares, and otherwise firm.

A Good inquiry prevailed for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Sugar, Petroleum and Whisky at, in most instances, firmer prices. Other articles were quiet. There was more activity in the freight market, with 522 vessels of all classes in port.

FOREIGN.—The Cable gives us no news to-night. Our latest correspondence from Europe and extracts from our files are on the eighth and second pages.

The President's Speeches—Two Great Points.

There are two vital matters upon which the President has never failed in any of his numerous speeches to touch with great impressiveness, and the vast importance of which will not be denied even by those who are most acrid in their criticism upon the style and temper of those speeches. Be his remarks long or short, leisurely or hasty—be they made at a dinner-table, upon a public platform, from a hotel balcony or from the window of a railroad car—he invariably urges upon his hearers the importance of *peace* to the national welfare, and he also invariably urges upon them the importance of *adhering to the Constitution* in all their political action. As he said at St. Louis, he regards himself as placed on the ramparts of the Constitution to sound the alarm upon the approach of danger, and to warn the people whenever the citadel of liberty is in any way imperiled. Then and there, as at other times and places, he spoke with great earnestness upon this subject, urging the people to "cling to the Constitution, in this great struggle for freedom and for its preservation, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the mast when the midnight tempest closes around him."

It would be impossible to do the country a greater service at this time than to impress it efficiently with these two ideas. There is a spirit abroad adverse to the permanent peace of the nation—a spirit of malice and revenge, of injustice, violence and intolerance; of sectionalism and radicalism. If it obtain control of the country, the permanent maintenance of peace and freedom is impossible. Republican Government has its basis and its life in an enlightened popular reason, and it cannot continue to exist where the passions obtain the sway. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that these passions of malice and war be allayed, and that the people cultivate those habits and that spirit of peace which have enabled us to carry on successfully, and for so long a time, our democratic form of government. We have had enough of war, as the President so often reiterates, enough of its excitements, its sufferings and its terrible results, and if we would avoid them in the future we must repress their causes, and cultivate those things that lead to peace. No less dangerous to our national well-being is the disregard of the Constitution which has been exhibited in the language and legislation of the Radical Party. They seem to forget that the Constitution is not only the exponent but the bulwark of our liberties, and that it is only by a faithful adhesion to its provisions that our political institutions can be sustained. We regard every man who would for any purpose violate its terms, or lower the public reverence for it, as an enemy to the country. He is preparing the way for disorder and anarchy, and ultimately for despotism. If, therefore, the President, by traversing the country and calling public attention earnestly to these things, has at the same time made himself liable to criticism on other grounds, he has benefited the nation, though he himself may suffer.

The Albany Convention.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN has been nominated for Governor by the Convention at Albany. He is a gentleman of ability and eminent purity of character, and his course during the war was patriotic and unexceptionable. We do not think that he will command as large a degree of public confidence and support in the pending canvass as Gen. DIX would have done, but this is a matter upon which a very wide difference of opinion prevailed in the Convention. It was urged, and with a good deal of force, that as the City of New-York and its immediate vicinity would contribute most largely to the majority against the Syracuse ticket, their preferences ought to be consulted in the selection of the leading candidate on the ticket, and this view of the case prevailed in the Convention.

Mr. HOFFMAN is a gentleman to whom no possible exception can be taken on personal grounds. That many Republicans who cannot assent to the extreme doctrines of the present majority in Congress, would have preferred to vote for a candidate less distinctly presented as a Democrat, is very likely. But Mayor HOFFMAN gives his unreserved assent to the principles and policy of the Philadelphia Union Convention, and will be elected, if he is elected at all, not as a Democrat, but as the representative of the sentiments and measures which were adopted in that Convention.

ROBERT H. PRUYN, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was formerly a Whig, then a decided Republican, and is now a zealous advocate of the policy of promptly restoring the Union, by admitting to their seats in Congress loyal representatives from loyal States. He has ability, great practical energy and a very large share of political experience.

The other nominations are divided between the Democrats and Republicans, and the platform is one to which no just or valid exception can be taken.

The Perils of Delay.

The opinion of liberal Republicans in regard to the Constitutional Amendment is well expressed by Mr. BEECHER. To the provisions of the amendment, judged simply on its merits, they have no particular repugnance. They are inclined to consider it "intrinsically just and reasonable," and would have been glad to witness a settlement of the vexed question of restoration upon this basis. They have held, however, that it "should be sought by a wholesome and persistent moral agitation" only, and should not be made either a test, to be exacted by extra-constitutional means, or a pretext for thrusting upon the South disabilities by way of punishment. Having thrown the question into the shape of an amendment, upon which the South, in common with other parts of the country, is asked to pronounce, no excuse remained for treating it as a condition-precedent of restoration. The constitutional character and rights of the Southern States were in fact recognized when the amendment was submitted to them for ratification; and Congress placed itself in the wrong when it committed itself to other agencies than "moral agitation" for the attainment of its object. From that moment Congress became the persecutor, the innovator, the partisan and unjust judge.

And why should there be hesitancy in accepting the conclusion at which Mr. BEECHER has arrived? Granting, as he contends, that the amendment, *per se*, is just and reasonable, the fact is patent that its ratification is practically impossible. Left to their own sense of duty, the influence of "moral agitation," and the kindly considerations that would have followed prompt restoration, the Southern States might at no remote period have agreed to all that is practical in the amendment, and even to more than the amendment includes. The chance of this was destroyed when the amendment was converted into a test and a punishment. The spirit of the people revolted against what to them seems usurpation, injustice, oppression; and all likelihood of their acceptance of the amendment ceased. The result is stated correctly by the pastor of Plymouth Church. The Congressional plan of reconstruction, based upon the amendment, is in effect "a plan of adjourning reconstruction for years, at least, with all the liabilities to mischief which are always to be expected in the fluctuations of politics in a free nation." The point is clear and unassailable. To abide by the amendment as a condition of restoring the Union is as effectually to postpone restoration for an indefinite number of years, as though Congress had explicitly decreed that result.

This is the phase of the question which thoughtful Republicans may be asked to ponder. They deem the amendment "intrinsically just and reasonable," but are they prepared to make it the means of delaying indefinitely the work of restoration? Are they willing, for the sake of the amendment, to keep the States disunited? Do they value an object which is unattainable more than the Union? Will they risk the consequences of prolonged disunion, with all its irritation and danger, rather than forego a measure which, as it now stands, is a bone of contention and a cause of ill feeling, which daily grows more excitable and intense?

There are, undeniably, "liabilities to mischief," which should weigh heavily in prudent minds. For we have not to cope merely with the question of restoration or disunion as a question of argument, to be disposed of leisurely. It is a question which, unsettled, is pregnant with mischief. Every day shows some new danger, some new ground of apprehension, some new reason for accepting the logic of facts, and readmitting the South to Congress without other conditions than those already prescribed by the Constitution and the law.

Taking advantage of the fact that restoration has not been accomplished, the advocates of extreme measures continually become more exacting and aggressive. The speech of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, at Bedford, is one of many illustrations which those who think there is no harm in delay may study with advantage. Last session he would have been content with the ratification of the amendment. The virtual refusal of the South to ratify or even to consider it as a condition of restoration, operates as a stimulus to Mr. STEVENS to demand more. And he sends forth what is at once a warning and a note of defiance. Briefly stated, his words amount to this: "Since the South will not take the mild medicine prescribed, it shall be forced to swallow my stronger doses. It refuses the amendment, and shall therefore be punished according to the dictates of my passion. It shall be dealt with as conquered territory, stripped of rights, and subject to the conqueror's will. Its property shall be confiscated, and its government placed in the hands of the enfranchised blacks." Nor is Mr. STEVENS alone in his extreme purposes. The late proceedings at Syracuse and Philadelphia—the speeches of Radical candidates upon the stump in the West—the tone of the Radical Press everywhere—afford conclusive evidence of the determination of the party to turn the opportunity to account. With the South still out of the Union, the course is clear for agitation, for fresh demands, for more stringent measures, for more sweeping invasions of constitutional right, and a more reckless disregard of Southern interests and feeling. One proposition leads to another. The proposition to enforce certain conditions, embodied in a Constitutional amendment, suggests conditions which would render the prospect of reunion more remote than ever. To insist upon any condition not already a part of the Constitution or the law, is unwise. But who can estimate the consequences of a measure reducing to Territories States whose sovereignty Congress has acknowledged?—or of a measure of wholesale confiscation?—or of a measure for violating the Constitution and overthrowing the rights of the States by forcing upon the South negro suffrage? Either confiscation or enforced negro suffrage would be equal to a declaration of civil war.

These are illustrations of the "liabilities to mischief" which Mr. BEECHER deplores as inevitably attendant upon delay in the admission of the South. The Radicals favor delay because of its opportunities for mischief. The more they can foster ill-will between the sections the more easy is their work of agitation. But are moderate Republicans ready to sustain them in a course so fraught with peril?

The only safety for the country lies in the earliest possible restoration of its governmental unity. Give us back the Union according to the Constitution, and the agitation which now threatens the national peace and prosperity will be powerless. Defer restoration on any ground, and the "liabilities to mischief" will multiply and grow with a rapidity which no prudent man can contemplate without alarm.

"Loyal Southerners" on their Travels.

The Convention without constituents which met last week at Philadelphia, appointed a Missionary Committee, to travel through the North and expound to its citizens their grievances and their remedies. They were in New-Jersey on Monday; on Tuesday they appeared in this City and Brooklyn; and for some time to come we shall hear of their progress and be surfeited with their speeches. To neither will it be necessary to pay much attention, so far as negro suffrage is concerned, if the merciful arrangement advertised for New-York be adhered to throughout the journey. If BROWNLOW and HAMILTON and BOTTS travel in company all the time, there will be but slight occasion for anxiety upon that subject. The bane and the antidote will go together. What HAMILTON may say will be unsaid by BOTTS, and when BROWNLOW invokes the aid of Congress to force negro suffrage upon the South, BOTTS will quietly affirm the aversion of the loyalists of Virginia to any invasion of State sovereignty in the matter of votes. Only let BOTTS follow BROWNLOW, and outside criticism or opposition will be superfluous.

This arrangement will certainly be fair to the Convention which devised it. The Convention itself having split on the suffrage question, it is proper that both sections of the divided body should be heard. It may be usefully remembered, moreover, that the section for whom the Hamiltons speak comprise the delegates who have the least possible title to a representative capacity; while the view held by BOTTS is the view of the majority, representing the Radicals of what were once called the Border States, where "loyal Southerners" really are a power, and where negro enfranchisement might be expected to commence. The circumstance will not escape observation. For if the noisiest advocates of State destruction and compulsory negro suffrage be, like HAMILTON, devoid of moral standing and genuine representative influence, and if the opponents of these measures be the *bonâ fide* delegates from constituencies now represented in Congress, sensible men even among the Radicals are not likely long to hesitate as to their course. They must perceive that negro suffrage implies party defeat. And they will hardly quarrel with effective allies in Maryland and West Virginia and Tennessee and Missouri, for the sake of adventurers from Texas.

But though it is not probable that the entreaties of HAMILTON or the blackguardism of BROWNLOW will induce the Radicals of New-York to be less discreet than their Syracuse delegates on the suffrage question, it is impossible to look with indifference upon the mission on which these men have entered. The speeches of BROWNLOW and HAMILTON at Trenton reveal the spirit in which they have entered upon their task, and the principles and purposes with which our people are to be familiarized. No room remains for doubt or misconstruction upon this head. It is to all intents and purposes an incendiary mission. It is a mission to hasten and produce revolution. It is a mission to prevent the restoration of the Union, to prepare the public mind for unconstitutional and violent measures, and to foster a struggle which avowedly tends to war.

That we do no injustice to the individuals now on their travels may be made apparent by a reference to the Trenton harangues, as reported by the *Tribune*. Here is a specimen of Brownlowism:

"Now, gentlemen, I am before you not as alarmist—not as a sensational man. I am before you to predict what you do not want to hear—that is—*that you are to have another war.* I know something of the temper and the spirit of the Southern mind. The devil is in them, gentlemen, and the devil is particularly in the man at their head—now the occupant of the White House. [Cheers and laughter.] I shall say nothing without mature and deliberate reflection, and I shall say nothing in New-Jersey that I would not say at home—in any of the towns, or in the capital of Tennessee. I say to you, that if the rebels of the South, with ANDY JOHNSON at their head, shall plunge this country into another war, and you are forced again to leave your homes and go down into the South to subdue and put the down the rebellion, I have something to say about the arrangements that are to follow. I want to have a finger in that pie. I advise that you divide the great army of the North into three divisions; the first shall go armed with small arms and heavy artillery, and do the killing; the second division shall go with spirits of turpentine and pine-knot torches, and do the burning, and the third and last shall go with a surveyor's compass and survey the land into small parcels and sell them to pay the expenses of the war to the men that fight to uphold the honor of the flag. [Applause; cries of 'That's good doctrine—that's what they deserve.']"

"You are to have another war," quoth this reverend promoter of hatred and strife; and when it does come, he wants to have "a finger" in it. We never heard that he had so much as a finger in the war now ended; on the contrary, it was popularly understood that he studiously preserved a pleasant distance between himself and danger. But he desires to participate next time, because, as he hopes, it is to be a war of extermination, of indiscriminate devastation, of sweeping, unchecked robbery. He is careful to charge the initiative upon "the Southern mind;" but we need not wander beyond his own speech for the means of determining who it is that desires war, and does what he can to render it inevitable. We believe that, to-day, the list of the rebel army contains no such enemy of the Union or of peace as this demagogue from Tennessee—a "loyalist" in profession, but the most pestilent rebel in practice who could be found in a week's journey.

And BROWNLOW has a worthy mate in HAMILTON. The former proclaims war; the latter demands the impeachment and deposition of the President. HAMILTON *loquitur*:

"Great anxiety pervaded the land. He abjured to see to it that no man, be he high or low, President or private, should lay a rude hand upon the starry folds of their flag. If Congress discharged its duty, ANDREW JOHNSON should stand impeached before the high inquest of the nation, and when he was summoned to its bar, if he should deny its authority, and call upon the military to protect him, it would be for the American people to rally for the country, and teach the President that they are the rulers of the Government."

What consummate effrontery is in this imputation of a design to "lay a rude hand upon the starry folds of the flag," uttered as it is by one who would blot ten States out of existence because President JOHNSON did not keep him in office by force of arms!

The whole programme, as laid down by these traveling incendiaries, is calculated to excite the gravest apprehension. The Congressional Radicals, it is known, last session took preliminary steps in the direction of the armed enforcement of the Radical will. The gathering at Philadelphia, the secret meeting of Radical Governors in that city, this mission of self-appointed delegates—all point one way. The purpose is to excite passion, to feed ill-will, to train the Radical mind up to the standard of extreme measures, culminating in violence. War is to be an every-day word. Killing and confiscation are to be popular pastimes. The impeachment and hanging of the President are to be considered foregone conclusions, that Congress may have a clear field for the development and application of its plans.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Its Usefulness.

Some days ago, in going over our foreign files, among other things we found in the Augsburg *Gazette*, of Aug. 23, a correspondence from Constantinople, dated Aug. 14, containing the following paragraph:

"The War Ministry has, after long hesitation, resolved to introduce into the army an American carbine, which can fire twenty shots in a minute, and costs only six and a half livres (about as many dollars) per piece."

We did not consider this information important enough to translate and republish it. But, night before last, we received the following dispatch by the Cable as a special item of news:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

It is reported that in consequence of the successful results of recent trials of American small arms by the Military Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Porte, that the Turkish army is about to be armed entirely with carbines of American manufacture. Agents of the Government are about to leave for the United States to contract for their manufacture."

Surely it is time to protest against reports being sent to the American press through the cable at the cost of five dollars a word, which weeks before have been published in the newspapers of the Continent, and which papers, moreover, have been received here long before the telegram.

The usefulness of the Atlantic telegraph depends entirely on the quickness of the transmission of the news. *If we are to have on the 12th of September what was published on the 23d of August at Augsburg, in Bavaria*, we might as well dispense with the use of the Cable, and take to the old sailing vessels, for even steamers brings us the news more speedily.

The Ocean Telegraph Company have to compete with many obstacles, scientific as well as financial. Telegraphic communication across the Atlantic, at a distance of some eighteen hundred miles, was an achievement much more grand than the "Hanging Gardens of Babylon," or any other one of the wonders of the Old World. Yet at a time when utilitarianism is uppermost, and rightly so, no single monopoly should attempt to bleed the people for their benefit. If the telegraph from continent to continent proposes to be useful, its conductors or managers must make various changes in their present programme. They must, for the public benefit, lower their tariff of prices. We are all heartily glad of telegraphic communication with Europe, and every respectable paper in the City is willing to pay a remunerative price for it. But we can't see the necessity of paying at the rate of a dollar in gold per letter for information which the mail—slow coach as it may sometimes be—had brought us days before.

BREECH-LOADERS IN SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA.—A correspondent from Berne, (Aug. 27,) writes to a German paper that the Austrian Government had diplomatically inquired of the Swiss Government how far the latter had proceeded with their intention to adopt breech-loaders for their army. The Swiss Government is said to have replied that the whole matter is still undecided, and that the public trial to be had on the 3d of September will determine the kind of weapon to be finally adopted, to which trial representatives of the Austrian army were invited. This trial has by this time taken place, but the Atlantic Cable has given us no report of it as yet, though it made haste to bring us news from Constantinople as *late* as Aug. 14.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AS PLAINTIFF IN A FRENCH COURT.—At the time the Prussians marched into the Grand Duchy of Nassau, the Grand Duke sent 191 barrels of excellent Rhine wine to Strasbourg, in France, and deposited them for safe-keeping at the depot of the French Eastern Railway. Now, the Prussian King has attached them through his agents, and proposes to sue, in the French Courts, the Railway Company, for the re-delivery of the wine. An interesting case may be expected.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. WHEATLEY opened his beautiful theatre last night after a prolonged recess, during which the house has been cleaned, redecorated, regilded, and put in apple-pie order. A new stage, of the most modern and best approved construction, has been made at great expense, and a vast amount of new scenery procured. The house was densely packed with a critical and appreciative audience, additional interest being imparted to the opening by the announcement of a new and original spectacular drama, entitled the "Black Crook."

The "Black Crook" is a story of sorcery, demonism and wickedness generally, in which one *Hertsog*, (Mr. MORTON,) a deformed and ill-natured, but very learned man, grows desperate in spirit, makes a compact with *Zamiel* or Satan, by which he agrees to win over to perdition one human soul for each year of life to be granted to him, the account to be settled on the last day of the year, before the clock strikes midnight. The lover-hero, *Rodolphe*, is enamored of *Amina*; he is a poor painter—she a rural beauty. *Count Wolfenstein* sees her, and by force of feudal power takes her for himself, locking her lover in a dungeon. The *Black Crook*, in search of a soul for his next New-Year, visits *Rodolphe*, tells him of a cave of gold in the forest, also that his love, *Amina*, is noble, and induces him to go in search of the treasure. On the way *Rodolphe* sees a dove pursued by a serpent, kills the reptile and saves the bird, who proves to be the *Fairy Queen Stalacta*. She exposes *Hertsog's* trick, and assists *Rodolphe*. The reader will now readily see that the Count is slain, *Amina* rescued and married to *Rodolphe*, and the *Black Crook* (*Hertsog*) himself very justly sent to the Devil, instead of sending the gay young lover.

The house was fairly packed with a mass of humanity, exceeding the crush at any time, even at that house of crushes. The first act is trashy, but affords ample scope for fine spectacular display, and introduces the English and French ballet troupes, who were received with enthusiasm. Mlle. BONFANTI, the *premier danseuse*, is as light as a feather, and exceedingly graceful. She, with Mlle. SANGALLI and Mlle. RIGI, was *encored* twice during the *Pas de fleurs*. The *Pas de Sabot* is also a charming arrangement, in which Mlle. ROSI DELVAL received the well-merited applause of the house. Miss MILLY CAVENDISH (*Carline*) was *encored* in her song of "The Naughty Men." The act closed with a grand incantation scene laid in a wild glen, whose weird and unholy look was quite *apropos* to the devilish business therein enacted. The curtain went down on the second act at 10:45 o'clock. The features of the act were the dances held in the gorgeous grotto of Stalacta. Mlle. SANGALI and the full ballet appeared in the *Pas de Naiad*, after which came the ballet success of the night, the witching *Pas de Demons*, in which the Demonese, who wear no clothes to speak of, so gracefully and prettily disported as to draw forth thunders of applause. No similar exhibition has been made in an American stage that we remember, certainly none where such a combination of youth, grace, beauty and *elan* was found. The curtain was rung up three times at the close of this act, in compliance with the peremptory demands of the house. The late hour, not far from morning, at which the Black Crook closed, prevents a further notice of its merits. Mr. WHEATLEY, who has made an actual outlay of not far from $50,000 in preparation of the piece, is to be congratulated upon its success. It will be repeated every night, and is well worth seeing, as it is decidedly the event of this spectacular age.

Madame Ristori.

Madame RISTORI's first day in New-York was sufficiently exciting to her and her family, but after the procurement of their trunks, which caused a delay of several hours, the party enjoyed themselves to the utmost. In the afternoon she was visited by a large number of citizens, authors, artist, lawyers and clergymen. In the afternoon Madame RISTORI, accompanied by her family, went to the Central Park. The enthusiasm of the strangers was continual at the beauty of our "City's pride." After leaving the Park she went through Fifth-avenue, up Ninth-street to Broadway, to Canal-street, and then returned to her hotel.

TEXAS.

Alleged Bad Behavior of United States Soldiers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Information from Brentam, Texas, states that at that place on the night of the 7th there were two balls—one participated in by negroes and the other one by whites. A party of Federal soldiers went to the negro ball and broke it up. They then went to the white ball and offered some disturbance, and being asked to leave, one of them knocked down one of the managers. Pistols were shortly afterward brought into use, and two soldiers were wounded. This broke up the ball. But in the night the soldiers broke into the store of COMPTON & BROTHERS, and shortly after they left a fire was discovered, which consumed that and six other of the largest stores in the town. Loss $85,000.

Col. MASON, the commanding officer of Galveston, has gone up to Brentam to examine into the matter.

A dispatch from Houston says, regarding the same affair, some Federal soldiers, while attempting to enter a dancing-school with negro wenches as partners, were resisted, and one of their number killed.

CALIFORNIA.

The State Fair at Sacramento--Sale of State Bonds to Foreign Purchasers--Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The steamer *Colorado*, from Panama, arrived to-day with New-York dates to Aug. 21.

The Bank of California has declared a dividend of one per cent. for the month of August.

A Sacramento dispatch says: The display of cocoons, silk manufactures, native cotton, and its fabrics at the State Fair, is remarkably fine.

Sixty thousand California State 7 per cent. Bonds were sold to-day on an order from Germany. The terms were private.

Mining shares are inactive. Ophir, $215; Savage, $1,145; Yellow Jacket, $790; Chollar Patosi, $142.

Legal-tenders unchanged.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Appointment of Quarantine Officers--Movements of Troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 10.

The ship *Mary E. Riggs*, 101 days from the Chincha Islands, with 1,957 tons of guano, arrived here to-day for orders.

Dr. J. W. PRINCE, United States Volunteers, has been stationed at the Capes as Quarantine Officer. Dr. T. E. WILCOX, late Professor of Union College, Schenectady, has been appointed Assistant Quarantine Officer.

A detachment of the Fifth United States Artillery, consisting of 16 men, under Lieut. M. C. GRIER, left for Baltimore to-day, *en route* to join the batteries of the regiment stationed at Key West.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Three Persons Killed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

A collision yesterday on the North Carolina Railroad, resulted in the death of three persons and the severely wounding of three others.

Funeral of Andrew Stewart.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

ANDREW STEWART, killed in the riot on Monday night, was buried this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. The funeral ceremonies was one of the largest ever witnessed here. The Union League passed resolutions last night to attend the funeral in a body. The American flag was carried in the procession draped in mourning.

Funeral of Matthias W. Baldwin.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The funeral of MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN took place this morning at Laurel Hill, attended by a thousand workmen of the locomotive works, of the firm of which he was senior member.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE AND THE DISTILLERIES.

Information has been received at the office of Internal Revenue, that in various localities throughout the country distilleries are running in defiance of the provisions of the new Internal Revenue Law concerning them. The regulations in relation thereto, which have just been issued, contain the following paragraph:

"Under no circumstances must a distillery be allowed to run, until the requirements of law and the foregoing regulations have been complied with, and any distillery found running without such compliance must be immediately stopped by the Collector."

Regulations concerning the manufacture, inspection and sale of distilled spirits have been issued from the office of Internal Revenue. By the act of July 13, 1866, section 32, there is laid on all distilled spirits, upon which no tax has been paid, a tax of $2 on every proof gallon. This tax is to be a lien on the spirits distilled, on the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures and tools therein, and on the interest of the distiller in the land on which the distillery is situated, from the time the spirits are distilled until the tax is paid. The tax is to be collected upon the wine gallon when the spirits are below proof, and upon the proof gallon when they are of greater strength than proof. The exemption from this rule in favor of spirits used in the manufacture of vinegar or acetic acid, which was created by the act of March 3, 1865, having been repealed by the act of July 13, 1866, such spirits will be taxed hereafter in accordance with the above rule. The making or keeping by any person of grain mash, wash or beer prepared or fit for distillation, together with the possession by such person of a still or other apparatus capable of use for distillation upon the same premises, is to be deemed presumptive evidence that such person is a distiller. Every person who is or intends to be a distiller must give notice over his own signature to the assessor of the district in which such business is to be carried on. Bonds given under the old law will not suffice. The use of any still, boiler, or other vessel for the purpose of distilling is forbidden in any dwelling-house, or in any building, or on any premises where any other business except the manufacture of saleratus is carried on. In the proviso to section 29 in the law, authority is to some extent implied in the Collector to permit the distillation and removal of spirits from the distillery in the absence of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector but this should never be exercised except in cases when the inspection officers unavoidably kept away for a short period, and when the Collector is entirely satisfied that no loss to the revenue will ensue. The above section provides for the appointment of an Inspector for each distillery, except those which distil brandy from apples, peaches or grapes exclusively, and who is not to engage in any other business while employed as an Inspector, and who cannot have charge of more than one distillery.

In the publication from which the above is extracted, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directs the attention of Internal Revenue officers to section 59, which prohibits, under penalty of a fine of not less than $500, their becoming directly or indirectly interested in the production of spirits. Any such officer now interested in the same must divest himself of such interest within sixty days after Aug. 1, 1866, if he would avoid the penalty. Such unlawful interest will also be deemed cause for prompt removal from office.

THE GOLD RESERVE ON HAND.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, notwithstanding the efforts of interested parties to induce him to part with a portion of his gold reserve, has steadily declined to do so, being determined that the strength of the present financial condition of the treasury shall be maintained and increased. The more gold held by the Government the greater the intrinsic value of its securities, and the nearer its return to specie basis. While gold continues to flow in from Europe, and the receipts from California are as large as at present, it is believed that all legitimate demands for it can be easily supplied, notwithstanding the increasing amount held by the Government, and the premium reduced as rapidly as is consistant with public interests.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING STEEL.

The United States Consul at Sheffield, Mr. J. G. ABBOTT, in a recent communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, details at some length the proceedings of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences, which he attended. In reference to the BESSEMER process for the manufacture of steel in large quantities, in the course of the discussion, Mr. BESSEMER, who was present, and read a paper on the subject, said that the iron of the United States which he had seen was peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of steel by his process. Mr. ABBOTT says, in conclusion: "Valuable as is this invention of Mr. BESSEMER, I cannot recommend it to American manufacturers, unless they make use, in the process, of the very best pig iron, and that which is comparatively free from sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A meeting of Committees from both branches of the City Councils was held last evening for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the President upon his return to the city next Saturday. Committees were also present from various associations of this District. Mayor WALLACH will be invited to deliver the address to the President welcoming him home.

REPLY TO THE NEW-ORLEANS INVITATION.

Your New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs the following to this Bureau.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The following dispatch has been received by the Mayor from the President:

Your kind invitation of the 8th has been received and in reply thereto I am compelled to say that important engagements will prohibit me from complying therewith. Accept my thanks for your courtesy.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

SURVEYS IN ARIZONA.

It having been deemed expedient to commence surveying operations in the territory of Arizona, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has instructed the Surveyor-General at Santa Fe, New-Mexico, that he concurs in a suggestion made by that officer that the monument erected in 1851 by the Mexican Boundary Commission, situated at the confluence of of the Gila and Salt Rivers, be the initial point of the survey. From this point the Surveyor-General is directed to establish the base and meridian lines. The appropriation remaining unexpended for these surveys is $1,400, which the Surveyor-General is authorized to apply towards their establishment.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

The National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, at a meeting held this evening, adopted a resolution requesting all soldiers and sailors attending the Pittsburgh Convention to wear their old corps badges upon the left lappel of their coats.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Returns to the Board of Health of this city indicate that it continues to be in as healthy a condition as has yet been reported during the present season. But one case where symptoms of Asiatic cholera were discovered has been reported to the Board, and this, after examination, was found to be not a case of cholera.

BASE BALL.

The National Base Ball Club of this city are making preparations for the reception and entertainment of the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who are to play with them on their grounds, south of the Executive Mansion, on Monday afternoon next. The Excelsiors will arrive on Saturday, and will be the guests of the Nationals during their stay. While here excursions to Great Falls and Mount Vernon are projected.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BAIRD.

Gen. BAIRD, recently relieved from duty as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived here this evening.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $1,027,030. Receipts from Sept. 1st, to date, $17,212,167.

CHOLERA AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

Gen. BAIRD, in a communication to Gen. HOWARD from New-Orleans, Sept. 6, says that the reports in regard to the prevalence of cholera among the freedmen of New-Orleans have been greatly exaggerated, as is shown in a compilation of the mortuary reports, extracted from the local papers, which he forwarded. Influenced by these exaggerated reports, he employed a number of physicians to check the epidemic. These gentlemen return from the interior and state that there is very little sickness, and, least of all, cholera.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

FROM LOUISVILLE TO CINCINNATI AND COLUMBUS.

Cordial Reception at Cincinnati—Gen. Grant's Father Calls on the President—The People Determined to See Gen. Grant—He Eludes His Pursuers—Discovered at the Theatre—He is Disgusted, and Brings a Battery to Bear on the Enemy—The President Visited by One of His Former Slaves.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURE FOR CINCINNATI.

After the termination of the festivities at Louisville last evening the Presidential party embarked on board the steamer *Uncle Sam*, and made a delightful trip up the Ohio, arriving at Cincinnati about 9 o'clock this morning. Notwithstanding the Common Council refused to extend the municipal hospitalities, the reception was very fine, and the collection of people very large. Salutes were fired upon each side of the river long before the boat arrived, and enthusiastic crowds of people had gathered at various points along the banks, from dawn of day until the arrival of the steamer at the levee. On arriving the party was taken in charge by the Committee and escorted to the Spencer House, where a reception speech was made by Mr. GROESBECK.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Hon. WM. GROESBECK welcomed the President in the following address:

Mr. PRESIDENT: During the war I welcomed you here as a Senator from Tennessee, escaping from personal peril. I welcome you to-day as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, accompanied on your return to the Capital by the most distinguished officers, civil and military. In the name of our citizens I tender you all a cordial welcome and our warmest thanks for your great services. When I look upon the extraordinary dangers we have encountered—the danger of foreign intervention too threatening to be overstated; the danger on the sea; the danger on the land; the danger in our civil policy—and now see before me the men who have been among those conspicuous for zeal, and ability, and patriotism in delivering us from them all, I were heartless indeed, and our people were ungrateful, if we withheld the expression of our warmest thanks. We have thanks for the Secretary—thanks for the Admiral—thanks for the General—thanks for you, our President, and thanks for you all, for your long and successful services. It were not easy for us who were in private life and remote from danger, to appreciate the difficulties and perils that were encountered. I remember you own case, Mr. President—the trials and temptations that beset you all withstood, and leaving you the sole representative from the South in the Senate Chamber—the rougher trials and dangers in the very heat and flame of the war in your own State—trials of which those not exposed know but little; and when I recall your firmness of purpose, your unfaltering courage and patriotism, your fidelity proved, literally in the furnace of war, I tender you the welcome of every patriot of the State—not only so, I may safely offer you the same welcome for your active and effective cooperation—I say cooperation, not mere acquiescence—in the policy of emancipation, and for your earnest desire and efforts to heal the wounds of war, and restore the harmony and union of the States without delay. May I not thank you also, for delining to accept the extraordinary powers of the Freedman's Bureau bill—powers so dangerous to liberty, so difficult to recall. I hope the precedent of refusing to enlarge his power may be repeated and repeated in the future history of every Chief Magistrate, and it is to your honor, the President, that you have thus far done nothing, notwithstanding your opportunities, tending to unnecessary centralization of power at the National Capital. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen, we rejoice to know that the bloody, fratricidal war is over—the jurisdiction of the Government, in all its fullness, as exercised before the war, is restored throughout the land, and all its departments are resuming their accustomed functions without hindrance, and upon invitation our cherished writ of *habeas corpus* is everywhere restored. The causeless, cruel rebellion is crushed—the war is over—the Admiral is here, and not in his monitor—the General is here, and not on the field—our armies are disbanded and have returned to their peaceful avocations. This has been so for more than a year. Surely we have peace. The necessities of war, it has been claimed, override Constitutions and laws; but it is idle to claim this in a condition of peace. What then? Ours is a constitutional government, and we desire that it may be administered under the Constitution. We fought for the old Union and nothing else. Slavery was our trouble—it is gone, and now we want the Government as our fathers made it. We know it, we are accustomed to it, we are attached to it, it has answered in times of peace, it has answered in times of war. We dread experiments and the tendency to centralization and despotism always inadent to war.

I am not here to discuss party issues, or to invite their discussion. I may simply say that I recognise all the States as in the Union, with all their accustomed powers, and it seems to me the present Congress has admitted it. The amendment it now proposes is, by its terms, submitted to the Legislatures of all the States; not to Conventions in the States, nor to Legislatures hereafter to be elected, but to the present Legislatures. a territory or province cannot vote on a Constitutional amendment, and no organization outside of the Union can so vote—nothing but a State in the Union, just as Ohio is, can so vote. It would seem that a State in the Union to participate in the high act of amending the Constitution—the paramount law and the supreme legislation—must be in the Union to participate in its ordinary inferior legislation. But I leave all discussion to express a single other wish. I have called this a fratricidal war and it was; we and the South are one people with a common ancestry, and related by the ties of blood, and in all ways our kindred are among them; their kindred among us. Our dead are in their graveyards; their dead are in ours. We exchange almost daily greeting and are bound to each other by ties that will never be sundered, notwithstanding the ill-will and bad blood engendered by the war, and started anew somewhat by the sharp and ungenerous springing from party strife; there is, at least, behind all this one abiding affection. We would invoke this potent agency to the work of restoration. Conciliation and kindness constitute the true policy for the hour. The General to whom I have already alluded tried it in the terms agreed upon at the surrender of Lee. How magical was the result, how absolute the surrender—that followed, and how encouraging the feeling that swiftly pervaded the South! Our wish is that you may continue it toward the South, in the North and everywhere. I was present when the remains of your predecessor, so basely murdered, passed through the City of New-York. In a corner of Union-square, and opposite the statue of WASHINGTON, was erected a temporary monument, on the base of which was this inscription: "Charity for all, malice toward none." It was the utterance of Mr. LINCOLN, the greatest utterance of his life, made immediately after the close of the war, and foreshadowing his policy of reconstruction. It is more than a memorial for a tomb, embodying as it does the wisest statesmanship. Our wish is that you will make it the rule of your conduct, and the firm policy of your administration; and be assured, Mr. President, in practising upon this Christian sentiment, you will do no evil to the people or the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

In response, after the cheering had subsided, the President addressed the people as follows:

I tender you my sweet thanks for this reception. It is no ordinary pleasure to be tendered the compliments which have just been given through Mr. GROESBECK, the same man who welcomed me here an exile in 1861, on the occasion of my first visit to the place where I fled from the fury of the Southern rebels; and it is a singular coincidence that he who acted as your organ in welcoming me an exile, now welcome me in the double capacity of citizen of the United States and the President of thirty-six States—not twenty-five, as some will have it. [Cheers.] I will say by way of introduction that I entertain the same views regarding the Union that I entertained in 1861. I contended then that no State could go out of its own will and accord, and I contend so now. I placed myself on that platform as a Senator, and upon it I fought secession and rebellion. I stand upon it now as President. [Cheers.] It has been said I have turned traitor since I became a President. Traitor to whom? I will call upon any man here and defy him to put his finger upon an instance in which I have swerved a hair's breadth from the platform upon which the late lamented President and myself were elected. Extract the principles from that platform and they will be found identical with those of the Constitution of the United States, and upon that I stand as I have ever stood. I again ask this intelligent audience to whom have I turned traitor? I do not wish to be misunderstood, and I will therefore speak plainly, as there are those desirous of misrepresenting me. If fidelity to my country, to the Constitution and to liberty be treason, then I am a traitor. [Cheers.] If fidelity to country is treason to party, then I am a traitor. Why should I turn traitor? I have been fighting power and tyranny all my life, and now in office it is a second nature, and it is natural that I should defend the rights of the people against tyranny and centralization. What will I gain by treason? I am no candidate. I have filled all offices in the gift of the people and my ambition is satisfied. Why should I turn traitor to the people who have honored me? What act of my life has ever been to their detriment? Have not all the measures I ever advocated been for the amelioration of mankind? I have opposed the enemies of freedom and the Constitution since I have been in power. I vetoed the Freedman's Bureau bill in the interest of the people. Does that make me a traitor? Was the Freedman's Bureau bill, or any bill like it, a part of the platform on which I was elected? Did I receive your votes to saddle upon you a measure which will cost at least twelve million dollars per annum, and may cost fifty or sixty million dollars. [Cries of "No! no!"] Why that would be four times all the expenses of the Government under the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, which was denounced as an extravagant administration, who has done more for emancipation than I have? Knowing that the emancipation proclamation was only a war measure—and its legality might be doubted in time of peace—I was for the Constitutional Amendment which settles all men forever free. [Cheers.] It was submitted to all the States else it would not have been valid to-day. [Cheers.] The negro is now free, and has an even start in the race for life. But there are some who say he is not competent to take care of himself, and want the Government to do it for him. Yet they turn right around and say that he is competent to vote. [Cries of "No, never!"] If he is to vote, let him obtain the right of franchise through the States themselves, who have absolute control of matters. I don't want to see all the work of emancipation lost, and therefore I am opposed to the Freedman's Bureau Bill, which makes four millied of freedmen the slaves of new task-masters. Why, with the Freedmen's Bureau, with agents and salaries in every town and school district, with fifty millions of dollars in my pockets and the army at my back, I could proclaim myself dictator. I vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill twice in the interest of the people, and I will do it forty times if need be. [Cheers.] For this I have been denounced as a traitor and even a JUDAS. But why a JUDAS? Because I dared stretch out my hand in defence of the people. JUDAS betrayed Christ. Have I done any such thing? Are the Radicals my Christ. I don't acknowledge any one as such, except only the Savior of the world. Did he when he came to destroy the world find all men condemned under the law and he died that they might be pardoned. Who are denounced as traitors with me? Mr. SEWARD [cheers for SEWARD] who carries the scars to-day of the assassins knife. Did I wish to be tragic I could show you the scars he carries and ask if such a man could be a traitor? We are both denounced as traitors because we stick together. The time has arrived for reconstruction the whole man: [loud cheers;] but there are some who forget there are any but negroes in the country. It is time, too, to throw off party shackles, and stand by the country. Let us have country first, and then, if need be, party afterward. [Cheers.] It is said to be undignified in me to denounce Congress, yet patiently for Congress to call me a traitor. What steps has the immaculate Congress taken toward restoring the Union? What has that body done? I will tell you: In order to catch votes they appropriated $50 to every soldier, who has fought two years for his country, while they voted four thousand dollars additional pay for their own service. Has not blood enough been spilled? I trust the time will come when the agricultural and commerce interests, our railroads and factories will all be running as before the war, and peace and prosperity will bless the land. Look at our wasted fields and ask yourselves if you want any more such devastation. Many has been in the ascendant long enough—let that bloody star be driven away by the bright sunshine of peace. If I have pardoned traitors I have only obeyed the injunction of Scripture to forgive the repentant. Who of us would be living if for his first or second error he had been struck down. I believe many repent and then they should be forgiven. Hand 8,000,000 of people! Who ever heard of such a thing? Yet, because I refuse to do this, I am called a traitor. If more blood is needed, erect an altar, and upon it your humble speaker will shed the last drop of his blood as a libation for his country's salvation. I have never deserted the people, and they have never deserted me, and I now conjure you all to stand by the Constitution and the good old flag which I commit to your keeping upon the altar of our country, and there assemble around it from all sections of the country and in one fraternal hug forget, forgive and then swear, let come what will. Let all sink if it will. Then swear that this Union shall be eternal. [Cheers.]

The President then retired amid loud cheers.

The party assembled was not a large crowd for Cincinnati, but was orderly and attentive, and evidently made up almost wholly of Johnson men, for the President was often interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his speech he was greeted with tremendous cheering and cries of "Go on," "You're right," and the like. The stay in Cincinnati was limited to three hours, and multitudes of invitations to visit Covington, Clifton, and other places, were necessarily declined.

A RECEPTION.

After the President's speech, a shrot reception took place, during which a large number of gentlemen and ladies presented themselves and tendered their congratulations to his Excellency, Gen. GRANT, FARRAGUT, and others. The entire affair, although of an impromptu character, passed off pleasantly, and a little after 12 the distinguished party bade farewell to the Queen City of the West, and was on its way

TO COLUMBUS,

at which place it arrived about 4 P. M., and was received with great enthusiasm. Salutes were fired and bells rung from the time the train arrived until the Presidential carriage reached the State House. The turn-out of people was very large, including, beside citizens, several military companies and the entire Fire Department. The party all along the entire route was cheered heartily, as the carriages containing the distinguished guests passed by, while most of the public buildings and private residences were tastefully attired in flags, festoons and the national colors.

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

As soon as the President arrived he was escorted to the State-house, where he was received by Mayor BULL in an appropriate manner, and to which he responded in one of his happiest strains. To judge by the enthusiasm, the crowd was all of one way of thinking, for the President was most rapturously applauded at the end of almost every sentence. Both here and in Cincinnati the utmost respect was manifested. If Ohio people do not agree wholly with what he says, they are dignified and respectful in their entertainment of different opinions.

THE PRESIDENT VISITED BY ONE OF HIS FORMER SLAVES.

At the conclusion of the President's speech he was conveyed to his rooms at the Neil House, where he received a large number of callers during the evening, among whom was a former chattel of his in the person of an old negress of Joyce Heth anatomy, nearly one hundred years of age. The old lady like to have collapsed with joy when she grasped the hand of her former owner. "Oh," said she, "he was a mighty kind master to his niggers."

The refusal of the Common Council to extend the municipal hospitalities to President JOHNSON and his distinguished party has elicited a good deal of feeling upon the subject, and the act is universally condemned by all parties.

Dispatches to the Associated Press

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

FROM LOUISVILLE TO CINCINNATI.

The Presidential party left Louisville for Cincinnati last night, at 8 o'clock, and took passage on the steamer *United States*, where every care and attention was bestowed by the President of the mail line to render the trip comfortable and pleasant. The band of the Second Regiment United States Infantry accompanied the party.

An invitation was extended to the party by Capt. NEAL, of Madison, to stop at that city, to see the steamer *Richmond*, now building by him, 340 feet long, to be low pressure, and the only low-pressure steamboat on the Western waters, but time did not permit a stoppage. The citizens of Madison were much disappointed, as they had made ample preparations to extend their hospitalities, and have a torch-light procession.

This morning at 6 o'clock we passed Aurora, Ind., where several hundred persons collected at the wharf and fired a salute.

THE CINCINNATI COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

At 8 o'clock, six miles from Cincinnati, we were met by the steamers *Dumont* and *Rowena*, with a large number of passengers and a band of music. The Committee of Reception from Cincinnati came on board the *United States* and called on the President, tendering him their escort to the city. The scene was exciting, cheering blending with the sound of music, and the new-comers all anxious to see the distinguished party.

In going up the river, and when at the outskirts of the city, the President stood on the upper deck, in company with Admiral FARRAGUT and other distinguished members of the party, and Hon. D. D. CAMPBELL, our Minister to the Republic of Mexico. The President, by arrangement, was the only one with head uncovered; he continued to bow and wave his hat to the cheering people on the banks of the river.

AN INVITATION FROM COVINGTON.

ROBERT ATHEY, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Common Council and the people of Covington, Ky., here addressed the President, saying they were desirous of his paying a visit to Covington, and regretted that he could not make it convenient to do so. The people of Kentucky would delight to honor him as a man, for in him they perceived an illustration of the beneficent effects of republican institutions. They were aware of his career from the ranks of the people to the position he now occupies, and where he had achieved civic success. The motto of Kentucky was, "United we stand—divided we fall." It was adopted long before the late rebellion, and is most applicable to the present condition of affairs.

A BRIEF REPLY FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President briefly replied, saying that no one regretted his inability to accept the hospitalities of Covington more than himself. He returned thanks for the honor. As you, he said, have alluded to the motto of the State of Kentucky, "United we stand—divided we fall," let me say we must be united. This was received with applause.

THE ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATI.

At 9 o'clock we were in full view of the city. The suspension bridge uniting Covington and Cincinnati is decorated with flags from one end to the other.

National salutes are fired from Newport Barracks and the Cincinnati public landing, the shores and steamers at the wharves are crowded with spectators, who wave their hats and cheer as the boats move on. The President is still standing upon deck bowing and waving his hat. The music of the bands unite with the heavy peals of the cannon. All is excitement.

COL. GRANT RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Col. GRANT, the father of Gen. GRANT, was on board, and was warmly received by the President. The Colonel informed the President that he supported his policy, when the President said he was glad to see him and such solid men standing by the Constitution and Union in this hour of peril. The President said he wanted nothing but the Union of the entire States, when Col. GRANT remarked:

"I am warmly with you in the effort."

The brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT, Rev. M. J. CRAMER, was presented during the conversation.

THE PROCESSION.

At 10:15 the *United States* touched at the wharf. Passing through lines of soldiers and policemen, the party were conducted amidst tremendous cheers to the Spencer House, and the President and other distinguished members of the party proceeded to the platform, the thousands in the street continuing to applaud.

Gen. GRANT here rejoined us, and a number of bouquets were sent to the President, and were conveyed to him by means of strings, and thrown to him from the upper windows of the Hotel.

The President appeared in front of the platform, and was vociferously cheered. Next Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary WELLES, Gens. ROUSSEAU and CUSTER were introduced, and received the plaudits of the multitude.

GEN. GRANT AT THE THEATRE.

Gen. GRANT visited Wood's Theatre last night, where he was enthusiastically received. The *Inquirer* of to-day says the boys in blue paraded to the theatre. EGGLESTON and others ascended the stairs, and Mr. ALLEN, the manager, was requested to go and inform Gen. GRANT that there was a crowd of citizens outside who desired to see him. Mr. ALLEN went into the private box, and conveyed the intelligence to Gen. GRANT, who replied: "I cannot and will not see them. Please tell their commander to come to me." Mr. ALLEN communicated with their commander, T. F. BAKER, who marched into the theatre, and with others entered Gen. GRANT's private box. Without giving Capt. BAKER a moment to say a single word, Gen. GRANT approached him, and said in a firm tone:

SIR: I am no politician. The President of the United States is my Commander-in-Chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States. ANDREW JOHNSON. If you have any regard for me you will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I came here to enjoy the theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you all to-morrow when the President arrives."

WHAT THE COMMERCIAL SAYS.

The *Commercial*, in alluding to the proceedings at the Burnett House and Wood's Theatre, says:

"A large crowd, bent upon seeing the Union hero, joined in the clamor; but neither the seductive strains of the band, nor the enthusiastic calls of the people, would induce the shy little man to appear. He had in fact smelt a rat, and doubtless in consideration of the fact that the Presidential party will be here to-morrow of which he is at this time one, he vamosed the hotel in the early part of the evening, and sought the retirement of some friend's private parlor, where he was cosily following up his inevitable cigar. While the crowd was calling in vain for his appearance, Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, appeared on the balcony to excuse the non-appearance of the General; but this did not satisfy the crowd, for a rumor was circulated that Wood's Theatre had been selected as the objective point of the General's retreat. Thither went the crowd and took the place by storm, and finding at last that they had been foiled by strategy, the boys abandoned the field, with three mighty cheers for "Gen. GRANT, the next President of the United States."

GOING TO COLUMBUS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

We have worked our way through dense crowds, and have reached the railroad train. Multitudes of people are cheering, keeping up the excitement which commenced in the entry of the Presidential party. It may here be stated that Secretary SEWARD is somewhat sick, and has been accommodated with a pillow in the car, he keeping quiet by the advice of his physician. The President and Gen. GRANT were, during their sojourn, presented with at least a hundred bouquets from ladies. The train is now on its way to Columbus.

LOVELAND, Wednesday, Sept. 12—1:45 P. M.

The President was received with cheers, and presented with a bouquet. The Columbus Committee of reception came on board at Cincinnati, including AMOS L. LYMAN, editor of the Columbus *Statesman*.

President JOHNSON was introduced and cheered. The ladies of Otway sent a present of grapes and wine to the President, with shells and flowers that have beautified the hills and shores of La Belle Riviere. They say in conclusion in their address: "We might linger in gratitude and respect, but rest assured, beloved President, that our prayers will follow you in your onward course asking God's last blessing on our labor. May He grant you strength that, as WASHINGTON was the father, so you may be the savior of our country, and when the Holy Spirit of Peace descends upon our land, may you be spared to its enjoyment and to your people."

XENIA—3 P. M.

The President, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary WELLS, and Gen. CUSTER were severally introduced and cheered. They then called for Secretary SEWARD, but he being sick did not appear. A large crowd was here assembled. They cheerd three times for Gen. GRANT, and the same for FARRAGUT.

LONDON, 3.50 P. M.

The President was warmly welcomed here, as were also GRANT, FARRAGUT and Secretary WELLES. Gen. MCCALLUM conducted the introduction here, as at the preceding places. Cheers were given for the Constitution and the Union.

ARRIVAL AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Sept. 12—2:30 P. M.

On entering the station a salute was fired by Mayor Bradford's party. The party were immediately escorted from the cars to carriages, and, accompanied by the Committee, drove through the principal streets to the Court-house. The entire population seemed to be out. The line of procession was crowded and flags displayed in every direction. In the procession was a splendid array of firemen, accompanied by their engines, gaily decorated. The nicest point on the route of the procession was at Capitol-square, surrounding the State House. The large open area was filled with people, and the balconies of the Neil House and the principal stores were thronged with spectators, among whom were a number of ladies. The yells and huzzahs were vociferous as the carriages turned toward the grounds of the State House.

The party alighted at the east entrance and were courteously received by the Mayor and members of the Committee, and conducted to a platform.

Gen. MCCALLUM introduced the President, Secretary WELLES, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT and others.

Mr. BULL, the Mayor of Columbus, then addressed the President on behalf of the Common Council and citizens, extending to him a cordial welcome.

The President replied as follows:

MR. JOHNSON'S REMARKS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Permit me through your honored representative on this occasion to tender you my sincere thanks for the cordial welcome you have given me as a citizen, and also to the kind allusion both in regard to my personal character and official position. [There was so much confusion the President had to pause.] I had just tendered through your honored representative my sincere thanks for the cordial welcome you had tendered to me as the President and those who now accompany me, and at the same time receive me as your fellow-citizen independently of my being the Chief Executive of the United States. [Cheers.] For, thank God, on this occasion I can proclaim to you that I am a citizen of the United States. It will be remembered by the large and intelligent audience that I was once among you as an exile driven from the borders of my own State to seek refuge elsewhere. I am grateful for the cordial welcome I received from the people at that time. I come to-day as the Chief Magistrate to receive a similar welcome—but how different are things now from what they were then. Our Government was involved in a civil war which we have just passed through, in which blood has been shed, lives sacrificed, and money expended, but, thank God, after all that has been done it is in my power to proclaim to you to-day that peace has been restored, and we now come with the country's flag, containing thirty-six and not with only twenty-five stars. [Applause.] Then what is our condition now? When I came into your midst as an exile, what was my language and my appeal? That I was in favor of the preservation of these States; sustaining the Constitution of my country. In fact that was my business. I stand where I did then vindicating the Constitution of my country, and I appeal to the people to maintain the principles I then and now advocate. I then argued, and argued that the Union should not be broken. I then contended there was no power or constitutional right for one or more States to secede or dismember this Union. Congress declared by solemn resolution that the war ought to be prosecuted for the suppression of the rebellion, and when this was accomplished the flow of blood and expenditure of money should cease. We now find that the war has ceased and peace succeeded, and now the Union under the Constitution stands as it did before the rebellion commenced, but coming out of the rebellion we found many of the States in a disorganized condition and without State Governments, they having been suspended for a time. After, however, the rebellion had been suppressed, after their armies had been dispersed by your gallant officers and brave soldiers and sailors on the land and ocean and inland seas, we came to another period, and the question occurred, what was the duty of the executive departments of the Government? We looked to the South, and found eleven States without governments, and we took the regular steps to give them aid. They organized and called Conventions and summoned their Legislatures and ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, not only throughout their own States, but the entire jurisdiction of the United States. In doing this we obtained an additional guarantee that Slavery should no longer exist in their own limits. The Emancipation Proclamation was a war measure, and the question with some was, whether the Courts of the United States would not declare it unconstitutional. But, to place the matter beyond doubt, and give a Constitutional guarantee for all time, that Slavery was abolished. The amendment was submitted and ratified, thus making it a part of the organic law. Then we found that the great apple of discord had so far been removed and taken away. When I came into power the question was presented, "What shall be done?" We initiated and took steps to restore the States to all their authority and privileges and to their former relations to the Federal Government. We found a blockade of commerce; this was removed. The custom-houses and courts were reopened, and collectors, judges, marshals, district-attorneys, and other officers appointed. Postal facilities were also restored to all the States. These things being done the questions were narrowed to a single point in order to make the restoration of the Union of the States complete. It was to reduce the principle of representation, a great principle for which our revolutionary fathers contended, when they pledged themselves in separating from the Crown of Great Britain, and put in jeopardy all they held sacred and dear in order to achieve the independence which you and I enjoy. [Cheers.] They insisted on the great principles that the people should not be taxed without representation. We have gone on imposing taxes, and these Southern States came up and say to Congress and the nation that they ought to be represented. Why should they not be represented by loyal members of Congress? The question occurs whether or not the Government shall restore the great principles established by our fathers, that representation and taxation should go hand in hand. And now, my countrymen, it me me to you that these States should not go out of the Union, and had no right to secede and withdraw from the Union. Now, turn round and declare that they have withdrawn and form no part of the Confederacy—that they should have no representation in Congress. Owing to the efforts made by the Executive to restore these States, the charge has gone forth that I am guilty of usurpation. Congress was not in session at the close of the rebellion, the Southern States were in a chaotic condition, and, therefore, the Executive took proper steps to restore the Union. If what I did was wrong, and Congress had power to perform that work, why did they not propose some project, or scheme, or plan for that purpose? Why, I ask, did they not present their scheme? They were eight months in session, making charges against the Executive of tyranny and usurpation. But where was their measure? I wish I had a clarion voice to extend to the remotes cabin to ask where is the measure they introduced to the union of the States and to reconcile a distracted and divided people? Then it is to be inferred that if the introduced nothing, what I did was right, and because I have adopted a policy calculated to restore the Union. I have been charged with turning traitor and rebel together with Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and a long list of others, while Congress who proposed nothing, assume to be the only patriots in the land. The President then noiced another charge against him, with reference to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and asking even the most fastidious to place his finger on the slightest departure from the platform on which he was nominated and elected. If this could not be shown, he had the right to say he had maintained the principles therein asserted. Could his listeners find in that platform anything about the Freedmen's Bureau? He proceeded to explain what he had done, and he had labored zealously and earnestly to effect the emancipation of the slaves of the South; to give them a fair chance in the race for life. Because we emancipated the negroes did it follow we should have a bureau at a cost of twelve millions of dollars per year to take care of them? The war for universal liberty, he had labored for it—he has made many sacrifices for that cause, and was opposed to seeing a set of sympathisers and creakers reinslaving our millions of negroes in order that they may get the profit for themselves. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was simply a scheme to transfer four millions of negroes to a new set of task-masters. If profitable the money would go into their pockets, if not, the Government must pay the expenses. After further exposure of the Bureau he defended the veto, and in reference to negroes he said that while they claimed the right to do so and so, they had done nothing in the way of restoring the Southern States, but at the conclusion of the eight months' session they deemed it expedient to do something to make them popular with the soldiers, and to cap the climax they voted each soldier who served two years a bounty of fifty dollars and to make things work easy they voted themselves $4,000 each in addition to their Congressional term. This, he said, is Congress, for which we hear shouts. Do we not know that a large body of men, in the language of JEFFERSON and JACKSON—God bless him—can exercise more tyranny than one man, and hence they may absorb the Executive Department, and concentrate all the powers of the Government in Congress. I tell you I am opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and while I oppose secession and dissolution on one hand, I oppose the concentration of the powers of the Government in Congress, and there I intend to stand. Congress said they would place power in my hands by the measures they passed and which I vetoed. Their great object was to fix these measures on the country with my approval, not that they intended I should exercise the power; but they sought a pretext by which they could remove me, and thereby bring one of their own friends into power and make him Dictator. This was what was intended to be done. From my advent into public life I have always interposed and stood before the people against the encroachments of power, and God being willing, I will continue thus to stand. The people have made me all I am, and, if necessary to vindicate the right, the blood that now warms my life shall be poured out. Taunts and jeers and the revilings of a mendacious Press shall not drive me from my purpose. If I could put all the members of Congress who make ANDY JOHNSON their text into one man, I would meet them on the stump and would invite them to come with their shafts and arrows, and missiles of vituperation. I would say in the language of KING JAMES: "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I." My cause is the country's cause. I am willing to plead it before the people. I feel that argument and truth are on my side. In the language of a great poet, "Truth is like armed who hath his quarrel just, and he but naked, though locked up in steel, whose conscience is corrupt."

The President was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of this speech. Occasionally there was some disturbance and calls for GRANT.

The exercises closed at the platform when the President and party repaired to the Neill House, where quarters had been provided for them.

GOING HOME.

The excursion train leaves Columbus at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning via the Pan Handle route, and will arrive at Pittsburg at about 8 o'clock in the evening.

RECEPTION.

The President this evening received visitors. The party were splendidly entertained to-night at the Neil House by a complimentary dinner to ANDREW JOHNSON and suite, by the city authorities and citizens of Columbus. There were no sentiments nor speeches.

SOLDIERS' OPINIONS.

The Soldiers' Convention, held to-day in the Seventh Congressional District, passed a series of resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That we hold the Union of these States to be as perfect and complete now as before the rebellion, and that, in the words of ANDREW JOHNSON, loyal men from the Southern States should be at once admitted to seats in the Congress of the United States; that the negroes did not save the Union, but it was saved by white soldiers and sailors, for white men; that the Constitutional Amendment, having for its object the degradation of the whites to the level of the blacks, meets our hearty condemnation that the action of Congress in relation to the equalization of bounties has been from the beginning of the last session mean and tricky, and each soldier and sailor should, by his vote, show the Ohio delegation that we know how to condemn, and that we approve of the principles of the Philadelphia platform of August 14 and the restoration policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, and believe that in no other way than that proposed by him can we gather for ourselves and our children the fruits of our privations, our suffering and wounds, and of our successes.

These resolutions were to-night presented to the President, who, after reading it said he approved them.

Tax Sales in Florida—Note from Commissioner Stickney.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication from Mr. AUSTIN SMITH appeared in the TIMES of the 27th ult, personal to myself, which necessarily, by reason of the distinguished medium of its publicity, demands an answer from me.

Charges were made to the Treasury Department against the Florida Tax Commission. Of those charges I had no knowledge whatever. Mr. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN was commissioned by the President to investigate them. From an examination of the records of the Commissioners' Office, of AUSTIN SMITH himself, his son, ROBERT M. SMITH, and Mr. MOY, the Clerk of the Commission, he came to the conclusion that AUSTIN SMITH and his son were guilty of gross frauds. The testimony of other witnesses confirmed that opinion conclusively, without adding my own. Mr. TRUMAN exonerates Mr. ALSOP and myself from those frauds. One of the charges, that ROBERT M. SMITH bought a large number of lots in this city at the direct tax sale, and that his father, as a Commissioner, sustained his son's title, is thus answered by AUSTIN SMITH:

"Why did not he (Mr. TRUMAN) publish the statements made by the other Commissioners and clerk? Those statements would have shown that I never furnished a cent of money to my son or to any one else to buy with; and that my son made no purchase for himself, except one lot, which has been redeemed, and that I joined in the order of redemption of that lot."

The clerk has just handed me a transcript from the records of the Tax Commissioner's Office, which shows that ROBERT M. SMITH, son of AUSTIN SMITH, purchased sixty-five lots at the direct tax sale in Nassau. The certificates of sale were issued in his name, and the Commissioners' return of sales to the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington correspond with this record. One of these—lot No. 28, in block No. 10—the transcript shows, sold Dec. 26, 1864, to ROBERT M. SMITH for $260. Nov. 22, 1865, DAVID OGILVIE, the original owner, applied to redeem this lot from the tax sale. After investigation his application is indorsed:

"Ordered that the purchaser be allowed to redeem said lot."

(Signed) D. J. STICKNEY, Commissioner.
WM. ALSOP,

"I dissent from the decision in this case, as it appears that the applicant accepted the office of a Justice of the Peace in the State, after the ordinance of secession, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate Government.

(Signed) AUSTIN SMITH, Commissioner.

Dec. 8, 1865. ROBERT M. SMITH appealed from the decision of the Board, and his father indorsed the notice of appeal:

"Let the penalty of this bond be $260."

The property is worth $2,500. It will rent for $40 per month. ROBERT M. SMITH received $20 per month rent for two upper rooms, from the United States, during several months occupancy by the Tax Commission. The record therefore establishes, contrary to Mr. SMITH'S statement, that, instead of one lot, his son purchased sixty-five lots; instead of assisting in the redemption of that one lot, he sat as Judge in his son's case, decided in his favor against a majority of the Board, and, not satisfied with that decision, he gave a dissenting opinion, and subsequently authorized an appeal in the penal sum of $300.

Again, Mr. SMITH says:

"I have been removed from office and an honest man has been put in my place." I am at my post attending to official duty, and I have received no official notice of a change. Numerous citizens of Florida will bear witness that I have held the office for many months against my inclination, but at their earnest solicitation, to protect them from the irregularities of AUSTIN SMITH and his son.

Mr. SMITH continues, in allusion to myself:

"I do not know what consideration he receives, but I do know that the men who are now using him are to-day despised by him, and will cast him aside as soon as they have done using him.

I receive a consideration; it is the consciousness of duty performed, and I am used, freely used, by a just and magnanimous people, who, sorely tried by the calamity and affliction of a great civil war, ask, with loyal hearts, the return of their homes, which both the law and humanity award to them.

L. D. STICKNEY.

Another Testimonial.

The following well-merited tribute to an American invention is from one of the best practical Machinists in the British Provinces; and the fact that its author is a foreigner, and interested in the success of a rival patent, gives greater emphasis to his opinion. It is from Mr. S. H. Fogg, of Shaw & Company's Sewing Machine Manufactory, Bedford, C. E. He says: "I have seen a large number of Sewing Machines, of different patents, and have been connected with different Sewing Machine Manufactories; *but I have never seen any Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs*—in simplicity, swiftness and ease of management. *It has evident points of superiority over all others*—and I think it *preeminently* adapted to FAMILY USE."—*Advertisement.*

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Horse Ointment in use. It is constantly curing cases of long-standing which have been given up as incurable. Scratches, galls, sitfast sores, swellings, stiff joints, bruises, are rapidly and certainly cured by this Salve. The very best Hoof Ointment in use; 50c. a box. Sold by all druggists and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, *&c.—Boston Journal.*

A Fact which our Best Physicians vouch for—that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR has never failed to restore gray hair to its original color, cleaning the scalp, strengthening the hair, and making it appear healthy and beautiful. Sold by all druggists and first-class hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Amos Johnson's Delicious Tooth POWDER.—As a delightful mouth cleanser and teeth preserver it has no equal. It has been used by our best citizens 25 years. Prepared at No. 73 East 12th-st., where testimonials from eminent chemists and others can be seen. Druggists and trade supplied.

Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills are the only genuine Female Pills extant. They moderate all excess, and remove all obstructions. They invigorate the debilitated and delicate, and assist nature to bring back the bloom to the pallid cheek. No maiden, wife or mother should be without the Mystic Pills. Sold by all druggists.

Genin's Grand Fall Opening, 1866.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 13, the choicest goods of Paris and domestic manufacture, consisting of LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS. All who desire an early choice from the most varied and extensive assortment, will find the WORLD'S FASHIONS EPITOMIZED at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or rent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Paddings used by Ladies to give a full appearance where there is a deficient bosom are destructive to beauty. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, No. 363 Canal-

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SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

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OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is [illegible] miles in length.

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Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are particularly requested to be represented either in person or by proxy. Proxies must be furnished with proper revenue stamps for each signature, and handed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company on or before Oct. 1 next.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.

J. V. H. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORM OF PROXY.

Know all men by these presents, that ——, the subscriber, being Stockholder in the National Express and Transportation Company, do hereby constitute and appoint —— true and lawful attorney and proxy, to represent —— in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from and after the date hereof, when —— not personally present or represented by some other proxy, with full power and authority at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts, as —— could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if —— personally present; and —— do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, —— said attorney may lawfully give or do for —— in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

WITNESS —— hand and seal this —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Test: [SEAL.] [STAMP.]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 28th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1866, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees to act for the ensuing year; also, to elect three inspectors of election. Stockholders are requested to be punctual at the office between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., or they will lose their vote.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the common and preferred stock will be closed on the 15th day of September inst., and opened on the 4th day of October next.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST.

HOLDERS OF WHAT PURPORTS TO be Mariposa First Mortgage Bonds must present their coupons this month to entitle them to exchange the old for the new mortgage bonds.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

OFFICE OF GEORGE K. SISTARE, Adjoining Howes & Macy, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

U. S. 5-20S OF 1865 GIVEN IN EXCHANGE for U. S. 7.30s of ALL KINDS, viz.: August, June and July.

5,000 WANTED—FOR THE USE OF which 10 per cent. will be paid, the money to be invested in a sure, profitable, well-established (nine years) business in the City of Brooklyn; security given, and unexceptionable New-York City references. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in sums to suit. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111	111¼	June, 7-30	105⅞	106
Coupon, '81	111	111¼	July, 7-30	105⅞	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108½	108⅝	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	115⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅞	111	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115
5-20 Coupon, '64	108	108¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	108	108¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅜	113⅝
10-40 Registered	98	98¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112⅜
10-40 Coupon	98	98¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
N. Y. Bounty Loan	105¼	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅞	109⅛
Gold	146⅜	146½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅜	108⅝
August, 7-30	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅞	108⅛

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BONDS.

STATE OF GEORGIA

20-YEAR 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, SECURED BY MORTGAGE OF THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The undersigned, agent of the State of Georgia, offers for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, having twenty years to run; coupons payable in this City Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year. These Bonds are issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The State of Georgia, besides pledging its faith for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of the interest, has executed to three Trustees, George B. Carhart and Robert H. Lowry, of the City of New-York, and Jeremiah Beall, of the City of Milledgeville, State of Georgia, a first and only mortgage upon the Western and Atlantic Railroad as a corporation. On failure of the State to redeem said Bonds at maturity, or in case default shall be made in the payment of any half year's interest on any of the aforesaid Bonds, and such default shall continue for the period of six months after the said coupons shall become due and payable, then and thereupon the principal of the Bonds secured thereby shall become immediately due and payable, and the said Trustees may proceed to foreclose and enforce said mortgage lien, at the request of the holders of said Bonds.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad is 137 miles long, running from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., making close connections with other railroads to the Southern Atlantic cities, the Northern and Eastern cities, Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, thus rendering it an exceedingly valuable and productive property. For many and important reasons these Bonds commend themselves to investors and capitalists as a certain and reliable security.

Circulars containing full particulars will be furnished, and inquiries will be answered at the National Bank of the Republic, in this City, by

T. W. CHICHESTER, Agent of the State of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA proposes to fund its past due bonded debt on the following basis, viz.: It will exchange its new Seven per Cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1866, for its matured Bonds and Coupons, interest on the new Bonds from that date accruing to holders of Bonds and Coupons so funded. Due notice will be given of time and place of exchange.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY,

RAILWAY, PETROLEUM, MINING, INSURANCE AND EXPRESS STOCKS,

BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION at the different Stock Boards.

All orders will receive careful and prompt attention. QUOTATIONS can be had DAILY upon application at our office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction this day, (THURSDAY) Sept. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

SHARES.	EACH.	SHARES.	EACH.
15 Gebhard Ins. Co.	$100	26 Washington Marine	100
10 Merchants Ins. Co.	50	50 Artic Ins. Co.	50
100 Baltic Ins. Co.	25	10 Commonwealth Ins. Co.	100
20 Home Ins. Co.	100	20 Niagara Ins. Co.	50
100 Pacific Ins. Co.	25	5 Citizens Gas Light Co.	20
100 North Am. Lloyd S. S. Co.	100	28 Southern Pacific R. R. Co.	100
2,500 Liberty Oil Co.	2	28 National Express Co.	100

7 shares Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie R. R. Co., $50 each.
$1,000 City of Cincinnati 6 ₽ cent. Bond.
$1,000 City of St. Louis 6 ₽ cent. Bond.
$10,000 Memphis and Ohio R. R. 10 ₽ cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Florida R. R. Co., 7 ₽ cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or on any day desired at the Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York. Established 15 years.

£200,000 OR $1,000,000

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE, LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

£200 STERLING EACH, DUE JAN. 1, 1900.

Interest 7 per cent, free of Government tax.

Coupons due January and July all payable in gold, at the City Bank, in London. Coupons payable in gold at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, at the option of the holder.

This road, extending from St. Paul, on the Mississippi, and Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, (a branch of the Mississippi,) to Superior and Bayfield, the two important points on Lake Superior; Superior being about the same distance from Buffalo, by water, that Chicago is; and Bayfield about the same distance from Buffalo that Milwaukee is,—makes this Line for an outlet of the products of Northwestern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and portions of Iowa, *via* Lake Superior, an important one,—as it saves Minnesota nearly three hundred miles, and the other States mentioned an average of about two hundred miles in transportation, and a saving of nearly one-fifth of the value of their products in freight. It is believed that the earnings of the road will prove largely remunerative, independent of the land grant of 6,400 acres, or ten square miles per mile of road, given by Congress. The Chief Engineer's estimate of the net earnings, when the road is finished to the Lake, is over a million and a quarter per annum.

The Company has made a mortgage to secure the payment of £1,300,000, First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Bonds of £200 sterling each, free of Government tax; principal due Jan. 1, 1900; interest coupons due January and July in each year—both payable at the City Bank of London, in gold, or at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, in gold coin, at the option of the holder. The bonds are deliverable to bearer, or they can be registered on the books of the Company.

The legislation has been examined by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green, and Messrs. Emmons & Van Dyke, of Milwaukee, and approved of, and their certificates are attached to the legislation set forth in the Company's pamphlet. The trust deed or mortgage and bonds were prepared by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green. One million dollars of these bonds are now offered for sale, and every precaution has been taken to render the principal and interest secure to the bondholders, to wit.:

First—The mortgage covers the roadbed, equipment, lands amounting to 1,504,000 acres, granted by the Government, city property, and all property now owned by the Company, or that may hereafter be acquired by them.

Second—By an arrangement with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, whereby they indorse these bonds, promising to pay them at maturity.

Third—By another arrangement with said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, whereby they agree to pay the three coupons falling due, pending the construction of the unfinished portion of the road to the lake.

Fourth—The proceeds of sales of lands are paid into the Trustee's hands, on account of the interest and principal of these bonds.

Fifth—William H. Swift, Samuel J. Tilden and Andrew H. Green, will act as Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders, and the avails of the Bonds sold are to be paid to them in trust, to be by them disbursed, upon such vouchers as they may deem sufficient and satisfactory, for work done and materials furnished in and about the construction and equipment of the Road, and for such other expenses of the Company as the said Trustees may deem proper to be paid.

Thus making the bond a desirable one in every particular.

The following extract is from a recent report made by Jno. C. Campbell, Esq., Chief Engineer:

"I would respectfully urge upon the Company the desirableness of completing forty miles of road from Hudson northward, and equipping the same for business. This length of road completed will extend ten miles into the timber, giving great value to our lands, now much sought for, and enable us to cut and bring to the lake a portion of the timber with which these lands are covered. Good pine logs are to-day worth $15 per M. B. M. in Lake St. Croix, and if our road to-day was completed and fully equipped for forty miles, I do not think I exaggerate in saying that we could earn $1,000 per day net in carrying out our lumber, together with the local business to be done upon this portion of the road.

$800,000 will complete and equip the first forty miles, much of this part of the line being already graded.

I am satisfied by further examination, that the estimate of earnings for the road, when completed through to the lake, made by me in February last, will be fully realized. The wheat crop of Minnesota for this year is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels."

The price of the bonds is par and accrued interest in currency.

Drafts on New-York current funds or Government obligations (the highest price will be allowed for the latter) may be sent to us at our expense, when the bonds will be sent by express, free of charge, to the purchaser.

It is the intention to place the securities of this Company upon the Brokers Board as soon as 40 miles of road are ready for operation.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

The ANNUAL LIST OF TAXES ON INCOMES, PLATE, &c., for 1865-6, is now ready for payment.

Payments received without personal notice up to Sept. 25.

The bills for residents west of 6th-av., will not be ready until Sept. 5.

Persons doing business down town can pay as early as 8 o'clock, up to Sept. 15. Other payments 9 to 3 o'clock.

Checks should be to order of the Collector.

Receipts returned by mail if postage stamp is sent.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 28, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Register, in place of John McCool;

A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;

A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;

A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins:

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully, FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 4[illegible], Laws of 1865.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 20th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector, Seventh District, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before 1st October, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

*** Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—THE POCKET-BOOK THAT WAS stolen last SATURDAY MORNING on the corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt sts., if the party who got it will return to the New-York Post-office the commutation ticket, papers and card, will oblige the looser.

WILLIAM BARTLET.

FOUND—ON BOARD ONE OF THE UNION Ferry Company's boats, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a sum of money, which the owner can have by applying to JOHN CLARKE, No. 308 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, or at Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL BUY AND pay cash for about $3,000 worth of good medium quality household furniture. Any family about breaking up will find this a favorable opportunity. Apply to F. COLTON, 734 Broadway. Would like on or about the 25th inst.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS SAVES EXpense of under mattress with top mattress; luxury of spring bed $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Manufactory No. 215 Centre-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (Classical, Commercial, English and French, with preparatory departments,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, opens its twenty-fourth academic year MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and light. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference is made only to the present patrons, among whom are:

Hon. F. A. Conkling,	Nicholas Quackenbos, Esq.,	S. M. Beard, George Hoffman,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,	Geo. Mitchell,	Ch. Schlessenger,
A. R. Wetmore,	Gen. J. P. Hatch,	E. O. Lamson,
Robert Bonner,	Gardiner A. Sage,	E. O. Jenkins,
Charles Bliven,	Francis P. Sage,	Stephen Philbin,
Th. E. Tomlinson,	Thos. M. Taylor,	C. C. Merchant,
Nelson Sherwood,	N. W. Graham,	Jno. W. Lewis,
E. G. Burling,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	R. T. Edwards,
Isaac B. Kirtland,	Dr. A. P. Dalrymple,	Victor Freund,
Dan'l E. Delavan,		J. B. Thompson,
D. H. Baldwin,	Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,	H. Oberndorfer,
A. J. McWhirter,	John Tappin,	Isaac S. Valentine,

and more than one hundred other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES REES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. KOESSLY.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV, and 937 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call. Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 250 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn. For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PROF. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS Gives tuition in private schools and families. Address him at Station G, Post-office.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

WYOMANOCK FEMALE SEMINARY, New-Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y.—This institution, which has been in successful operation during five years, will reopen Sept. 12; five or six more boarding pupils can be accommodated. For particulars or circular address as above.

MISS E. C. HATCH, Principal.
MRS. K. M. HATCH, Assistant Principal.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, THOROUGHLY acquainted with the Greek, Latin and French languages, will devote a few evenings weekly to private instruction. Address B, Box No. 5,011 Post-office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 886 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting; and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER. COMPETITION CLASSES IN MUSIC.—An original and very entertaining method; extremely beneficial to those who cannot play pieces of moderate difficulty at first sight. Monthly prizes to the best players. The pupils can also learn to speak and write French by a very amusing oral system, taught successfully for many years. Classes for children from 7 years of age, young ladies and adults. Interesting exhibitions in French every three months, to which the parents and friends will be invited. Terms $10. Address NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURGH CLASSES, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Building, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of Law Faculty.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway.—Established 1840. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs. A limited number of pupils; individual instruction. Application should be made this week for the Fall season. Rooms for ladies.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, English and Classical School for Boys, (formerly O. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 17. A few vacancies. M. L. READ, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 160 West 12th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS. —Morris, Conn. For circulars containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MR. RICHARD F. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 32? and 33? 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 24. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct department study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.

Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

HOME INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

MISS M. METCALF, Principal.

Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

DREW SEMINARY.

For ladies, will open Sept. 20; location beautiful, buildings elegant and tastefully furnished; faculty competent and experienced; boarding pupils limited to sixty. Apply for circular to H. B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st., or GEO. C. SMITH, Principal, Carmel, N. Y.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.

TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ETC.,

ELLSWORTH, Clinton Hall, Astor-Place, Day and Evening.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH and ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGlish school for young ladies and children, No. 328 4th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars may be had at the school.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

MISSES SELLECK'S BOARDING AND Day School for masters and misses will open MONDAY, Sept. 17. No. 167 East 14th-st., New-York.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.,—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

Under the management of

SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,

will open Oct. 1, at MASONIC BUILDING, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, where meanwhile he will be present on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., to distribute circulars and explain all particulars of his method. Subscription lists and circulars also at Messrs. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway, up stairs.

PROF. C. BASSINI

writes to Signor Borra: "My good friend—Your system is all that is needed; and when this shall be well understood, you and Cheve will have done more good than any other musicians for the advancement of the musical art in this country."

For references, terms, &c., see Circulars.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching, who was 13 years in one of the first institutions of the City, and has given instruction in some of the best families, is now open to an engagement; English, French, Italian, Arithmetic, Penmanship; the highest testimonials. Address Miss M. F. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

TUTOR WANTED—ONE WHO CAN TEACH the classics, modern languages, penmanship and mathematics; a married man, and an Episcopalian, preferred. Address CAMP, School Agent, No. 5 Beekman-st. Families supplied with superior teachers free of charge; information given concerning good schools.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF first-class educational attainments, who would like to have employment in teaching for a few hours a day, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing Box No. 2,917 Post-office, with full particulars.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation as resident governess for a young lady competent to instruct in English, French (spoken,) Latin and music; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 43 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, AS daily governess, to speak her language in a small school, where she may receive instruction in the highest English branches and a moderate salary. Apply for two days, during the morning hours, at No. 143 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER WHO IS especially adapted to interest children; also an experienced English teacher for the primary department. Address with testimonials, &c., SCHOOL, Station G.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—AN AMERICAN gentleman, educated in Europe, wishes to teach French and German in a first-class City school or family; distinguished references. H. D. L., 159 Duane-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, wishes a situation as governess; she teaches French, German, music and English branches; best of references. Address A. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, AFTER ONE year of absence in Europe, will, as before, make engagements to teach in schools as well as in private. Address J. LEROUX, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS. APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866,

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, On sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF PROBATE IN IRELAND.—"JAMES ROCKEY SLEEMAN, plaintiff; SAMUEL DICKSON and others, defendants."—To THOMAS ROCKEY, Jr., PATIENCE STATTON, otherwise Rockey, ELIZA ADAMS, otherwise Rockey, JAMES ROCKEY, and HARRIETT ELLIS, otherwise Rockey, who were the nephews and nieces of JAMES ROCKEY, late of Blackrock, in the County of Cork, gentleman, deceased, and who are legatees in, or take an interest under a will made by the said JAMES ROCKEY, dated the 7th of June, 1859, and are, if alive, the children of THOMAS ROCKEY and PHILIP ROCKEY, who were brothers and next of kin of said JAMES ROCKEY.—Take notice, that a CITATION has issued under the seal of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, dated the 4th day of July, 1866, whereby you are respectively cited to appear in the said cause, either personally or by your proctor, solicitor or attorney should you think it for your interest so to do, at any time during the dependence of the said cause and before final judgment shall be given therein, with an intimation that in default of your so doing, the Judge of the said Court will proceed to have the will propounded by the plaintiff, JAMES ROCKEY SLEEMAN, which will bears date the 11th of April, 1865, proved in solemn form of law, and pronounce judgment in the said cause, your absence notwithstanding; and take notice, that by an order made in said cause, bearing date the 15th of June, 1866, it was, among other things, ordered that the plaintiff be at liberty to serve said citation upon JAMES ROCKEY and HARRIETT ELLIS, otherwise Rockey, by inserting an abstract thereof and of this order in the London *Times*, New-York *Herald*, New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and New-York *Times* newspapers.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1866. HENRY B. JULIAN, Solicitor for Plaintiff, No. 8 Inns-quay, Dublin.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.

LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CAPITAL IN a wholesale business in New-Orleans, by a twenty-years' resident, now doing a good business, and in a good location; the most unexceptionable references given. Address, for three days, M. J. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, and after that time to same initials, Box No. 1,830 Post-office, New-Orleans.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business, the only one in America; paying large profits and ready cash sale; requires no special knowledge. Address D. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with a few hundred dollars, in an established paying office business. Call at No. 651 Broadway, Room No. 4, between 9 and 11 A. M.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY FITted up, now doing a good business; price $7,000, cash. Particulars obtained of HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS, druggists, No. 141 Chambers.

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers only. For passage apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY......Sept. 15
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19
CITY OF EDINBURGH......SATURDAY......Sept. 22
CITY OF LIMERICK.......WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY......Sept. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE..........LAMARIE......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.........$100 | Lower Saloon.........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KA[illegible]E & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
The British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,500 tons, now lying at Pier No. 3 North River, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 12 noon.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA.........Prowse.........SATURDAY, Sept. 15
SCOTLAND.........Hall...........SATURDAY, Sept. 22
ENGLAND..........Grace..........SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN.............Cutting........SATURDAY, Oct. 6
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown.......$100 ... $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 186 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
STEAM TO ANTWERP.
The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, for Antwerp on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1866.
Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.
Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 116 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........Sept. 19
PALMYRA........Sept. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown.........$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.
For freight or passage, apply to RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.
KINGDOM..........SATURDAY, Sept. 22
CALEDONIA........SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBIA.........SATURDAY, Sept. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch the elegant and popular steamship GUIDING STAR, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22. Freight will be received at pier No. 43 North River, commencing 17th inst. For engagement of freight and passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Sail every WEDNESDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Sept. 19.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Sept. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. [illegible] VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
At greatly reduced rates.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..............Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, G. F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 22.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH—EXTRA STEAMER.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship ALBEMARLE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Will commence receiving freight as soon as the GENERAL BURNS is full.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer MONEKA will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55.
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE A1 STEAMSHIP GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, Master, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R.; passage $20.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,
FOR
WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The new and elegant steamship AGNES will leave as above, from Pier No. 36, North River, on WEDNESDAY, September 12, at 12 M., in place of steamship ALBEMARLE.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fast-sailing iron steamer GEORGIA, now loading at PIER NO. 37 EAST RIVER.
The above steamer, having been delayed in loading by the rain, will receive freight all day to-morrow (THURSDAY) unless sooner full. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:00 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

MARION DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, will hold an evening festival TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Steamer and barge will leave 79th-st., East River, at 2 P. M.; Broome-st., at 2:30; Morton-st., North River, at 3:15, proceeding up the Hudson and returning about midnight. Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and lady. Purchasers of tickets for Marion's First Moonlight can obtain complimentary invitations to the festival on application to those of whom they purchased tickets. M. A. REED, Chairman.
J. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.—TWENTY thousand white oak or white chestnut cross-ties wanted immediately, 8 feet in length, six inches in width, and six inches in thickness. Address WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President Hudson River Railroad, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FINE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on second floor, at No. 26 Abingdon-square. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms on first or second floors, may be had with board, at No. 55 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives; also rooms in suites; a pleasant room without board, at No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 134 East 16TH-ST., (LATE Mrs. Faulkner's,) a suite of rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN and wife; second story front room unfurnished, or would hire three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping; must be in a good neighborhood; upper part of City. Address A. B., Box No. 163 Times Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A SECOND STORY front room, with board, to two single gentlemen; house situated between Fort Green and Clinton-av.; references exchanged. Address C. H. W., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A private family, in the 9th ward, below Greenwich-av., and above Christopher-st.; terms moderate; references given. Address MOOT, Box No. 170 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and three children, aged 8, 10 and 13, in a good neighborhood; a fair price will be paid for comfortable quarters. Address Box 868 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE parlor and bedroom on second floor; private table; in brick house, modern improvements, near 5th-av., Harlem; no other boarders, with exclusive use of carriage and driver each week, at $200 per month. Address HARLEM, Times Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH first-class private table, may be obtained in a private family, for families or parties of gentlemen, in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; highest reference required. Address R., Box No. 1,604 Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD AT ONCE OR OCT. 1, IN New-York or Brooklyn; parlor and two sleeping rooms, furnished, with first-class board, for a young gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address A. M. T., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board for a gentleman, wife and child nine years of age; private table preferred. Address, stating terms, location and full particulars, T., Box No. 2,425 New-York Post-office.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 14 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, HANDSOME FURnished rooms, with breakfast, in a French family; No. 49 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, TO let with first-class board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family. References required. No. 63 Hammond-st.

$30 TO $40—BOARD AND ENGLISH branches, under 12; City references; piano $10; ten weeks. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 197 Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Governeur sts.

AT NO. 106 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK—Furnished rooms en suite, suitable for families, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen; house first-class and pleasantly located.

APARTMENTS NEATLY FURNISHED, with or without board, for two gentlemen or two ladies; location central and respectable; terms moderate. No. 181 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

FIRST-CLASS HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to let, with board, at No. 48 West 15th-st.; private table if desired; a liberal price required. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife; also, one single room suitable for a gentleman. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st.; reference required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AN UNFURNISHED second floor. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, to gentlemen only, between 25th and 26th sts., near Lexington-av. Address E. L., Station D.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY and Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 16, 12½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, when it will be 25 cents. Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday, Sept.	9,	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept.	9,	3½ P. M.
Monday,	10	3½ P. M.	Monday,	10,	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday,	11,	4 P. M.	Tuesday,	11,	7 A. M.
Thursday,	13,	7 A. M.	Wednesday,	12,	7 A. M.
Friday,	14,	7½ A. M.	Thursday,	13,	10½ A. M.
			Friday,	14,	11 A. M.

Cards at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATHERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st. East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. C. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, (foot Catharine-st.,) at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Sept. 11, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, 17th of September next at 7 o'clock P. M., for building a brick sewer in Essex-street, from Hudson-street to the Hudson River. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office. J. S. DAVENPORT, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres pasture, and woodland 13 acres, in all about 26 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. C., Box No. 1,165 Post-office.

HOUSES WANTED
In good locations, for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Owners wishing to sell or rent their property can find purchasers and tenants by furnishing description to the undersigned. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY (N. Y.) FARM for sale, situated in the heart of the Oblong Valley, one of the oldest settled and richest sections in the State; one mile from Harlem Railroad; Wassaic Station three miles and Dover Station four miles; three and a half hours from New-York; said farm contains 280 acres; is well watered and timbered; buildings extensive and new; fruit in abundance; post-office, churches, schools, mills and stores easy of access; well adapted to practical farming or for a gentleman's Summer residence; 120 acres of land, without buildings, in immediate vicinity of the above, which may be had if desired. Terms easy. For particulars address CHARLES A. VALENTINE, South Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HANDsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have (gratis) plans and specifications of a fine house, to front on Clinton-av. He could build stable and coach-house, or two tenement houses, on Hamilton-av. Apply to W. M., No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

CHOICE LOCATION—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and lot in the middle of the block containing the new palatial residences of A. T. Stewart, Brown, R. A. Witthaus and others; the Tabernacle Church occupying one corner. The house is new, high stoop, 24 feet 1 inch inside in the clear by 76 feet deep, including two story extension; artistically decorated by Guille & Alles. The arrangements for comfortable housekeeping are perfect throughout, closets and drawers on every floor in abundance of solid black walnut only. It is seldom that so desirable a residence comes on the market. Apply at No. 13 Coenties-slip.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESidence in West 23d-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in good order; built by days' work by the late James N. Wells, for Clement C. Moore, Esq.; no expense spared in any particular; house 25 by 60 feet; lot 25 by 100; a desirable residence, within business distance of the City, would be taken in exchange; terms easy; possession immediate. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWNstone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.
ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale with three or twenty-two acres of land; 1½ miles from depot at Morristown, N. J.; house half gothic, ten rooms, carriage-house and outbuildings new and complete; a large variety of fruit; location unsurpassed for health and beauty. F. P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway, or S. EDDY, on premises.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil-works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER-POWER with a four-story stone mill, 30 by 70, house and six acres of land, peculiarly adapted to manufacturing silk, twine, braid and small wares; in direct communication with the City; help cheap. For further particulars apply to G. W. RANDALL, with Bigelow & Trask, Nos. 32 and 34 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE handsome three-story, attic and basement brick house, with high brown-stone stoop and portico, situated No. 62 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this City; lot 25 by 100 feet; house 25 by about 5[illegible]. Inquire of WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or of HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM (38 ACRES) DElightfully located on south side of Staten Island, within an hour of Wall-street; water front 600 feet; view unsurpassed; superior facilities for boating, bathing and fishing. Price $12,000; terms easy. Also, lots near railroad depot at Eltingville, $300 to $600 each. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN—CHEAP FIRST-CLASS THREE-story Philadelphia brick house, high-stoop stone basement, sub-cellar, all improvements; 20x40, with two-story extension; papered throughout and in fine condition. Apply on the premises, Jefferson-st., fourth house from Bedford-av., near Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—IN LLEWELLYN PARK, A MOST complete Winter and Summer residence, containing every City improvement except gas; handsome stable and two acres land, beautifully laid out; at $3,000 below cost, if sold this week. Price $11,500. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Containing 25 acres, all garden ground, under a high state of cultivation; fine large house, thirteen rooms, &c., in prime order, situated about 2½ miles east of Tarrytown. Apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

NORTH ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—FOR sale, centrally located, about one acre, good residence, gas and water, abundance of fruit, part of the property finely adapted for hotel and store purposes. Apply on premises, or at No. 390 Broadway. J. L. SAULSBURY.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESidence, suitable alike for Summer or Winter, situated on Long Island, ten miles from the City; can be reached by cars every 30 minutes; will be sold reasonable. Address, giving full name, &c., MORRIS, Box No. 1,477 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from New-York City; price $50,000; also an elegant building lot in the Park of 8 acres, for sale low. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Library Buildings, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots, No. 266 West 20th-st.; house is double width, (44 feet,) in fine order and pleasantly located, opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. For further particulars, apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, near Madison-square. The furniture, which is all of the first-class, made to order, will, if desired, be sold with the premises; immediate possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$4,100 FOR A BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM OF 67 ACRES—37 miles on Long Island. Good large buildings, plenty of fruit and pure spring water. Also, one of 40 acres, house, barn, fruit orchard, &c., $2,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop dwelling-house, No. — East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 24x55; lot 24x197; in perfect order, with all modern improvements and immediate possession. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, fully and elegantly furnished, replete with modern improvements, and within ten minutes' walk of ferry, Brooklyn, for sale; terms moderate. Inquire B., 17 William-st., Room 20, between 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE ON 15TH-ST., near Union-square; four-story English basement, size 25x55, three rooms deep. This is a fine piece of property for speculation. Price $20,000. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, No. 125 West 42d-st., with all the modern improvements; lot 20 feet front, 100 feet 5 inches in depth; possession given Oct. 1. Apply to APPLEBY & HELME, No. 133 Water-st., cor. Pine.

A FIRST-CLASS (AND NEWLY FURNISHED) four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, near 5th-av., Murray Hill, for sale or exchange for fine residence convenient to City: Hudson River preferred. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A COTTAGE HOUSE, 1½ miles from Stamford Depot, Conn.; house has ten rooms; barn and 4 acres of land; all in good order; possession immediately. Inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

A VALUABLE FARM, 120 ACRES, NEAR New-Brunswick, stock, crops, &c., $15,000; one of 100, 80, 60, 40, 30 and 16 acres; choice country seats and dwelling-houses. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A first-class three-story high-stoop brick house, between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; terms easy. For particulars inquire of L. A. WICKES, No. 260 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

STABLES.—THREE NEW STABLES IN 20TH-st., near 3d-av., for sale—for six, or five, or three horses; one with apartments for a small family. Apply to G. M. MAGRATH, No. 74 Irving-place.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW FIRST-CLASS residence, two-story and French roof, 13 rooms, modern improvements; fruit, shade, &c.; $9,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THE PLEASantly situated three-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, and lot, with all modern conveniences, No. 500 Pacific-st., West Fourth-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 116th-st. and 3d-av., thirteen in number, at a bargain. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LOTS WITH TWO frame houses on the west side of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts. Also, several parcels on 3d-av., from Yorkville to Harlem. P. A. LEHMAN, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

THE GERMAN AND FRENCH LAND agency of F. FLATAU, No. 4 New Chambers-st., offers superior facilities for the purchase, sale or exchange of all kinds of city and country real estate.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. STUART
has pleasure in announcing that
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who has just closed a Summer engagement unequaled for
BRILLIANCY AND DURATION,
will appear for
TWO NIGHTS
TWO NIGHTS
more, previous to his departure from New-York, in a few of those delightful representations which his genius has created, and which must be his
FAREWELL NIGHTS
FAREWELL NIGHTS
for the season.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 13,
he will appear as
CAPTAIN CUTTLE,
in his own inimitable dramatization of Dickens' immortal work,
DOMBEY & SON,
DOMBEY & SON,
which, on its first presentation, achieved a run of
100 NIGHTS!
The piece will be presented with a powerful cast, including Messrs. Davidge, Kemble Mason, Hawley, Andrews, Donaldson, Duff, Misses Mary Carr, Levering, Johnson, &c.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM,
when he will present a
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION,
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and
POCAHONTAS.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15,
FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York of
MR. J. G. HANLEY,
Stage Manager of the Winter Garden.
A CARD.
☞ The burning of
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on the opening of last Summer, having deprived a company of artists, who have been represented in every country in which they have appeared as the very highest and most wondrous in the school of art to which they belong, of an engagement, which they had traveled far to fulfill, on the very eve of its commencement, Mr. Stuart is happy in being enabled to afford to the many in New-York who were by this circumstance prevented from witnessing a most extraordinary performance, the opportunity of doing so, and will introduce at the WINTER GARDEN, on next
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17,
THE WONDERFUL
BUISLAY FAMILY!
AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
who are said to surpass as aerialists the feats of LEOTARD, and as pantomimists to possess, with the advantage of youth, all the grace and delicacy of finish of the RAVELS. They will be assisted by
SENORITA ROSITA,
principal Danseuse and Tight-rope Performer, from the Grand Opera, Madrid.
MONS. HENRI AGOUST,
the most extraordinary Juggler, Premeure Dancer and Pantomimist, and
MLLE. AUGUSTINE,
and a complete Corps de Ballet.
They are now making a tour of the world, and in the principal cities of every country through which they have passed their marvelous performances of the
NIAGARA LEAP!
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN!
HORIZONTAL BARS! ICARIAN GAMES,
JUGGLING,
TIGHT ROPE, TABLEAUX, BALLET
AND
PANTOMIME,
have established them beyond dispute the greatest
WONDERS OF THE AGE.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Begins at 8.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
will be presented an original and magical Spectacular Drama, by Charles Barras, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK.
JARRETT & PALMER'S GREAT PARISIENNE
BALLET TROUPE,
under the direction of Signor DAVID COSTA,
PREMIER DANSEUR ABSOLUTE.
MLLE. MARIE BONFANTI,
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI,
FIRST PREMIERE AND SOLOIST,
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
AND FIFTY AUXILIARY LADIES,
Selected from the principal theatres of London and America.
The leading roles in this most
RESPLENDENT, GRAND AND COSTLY PRODUCTION
ever presented on this continent, will be sustained by artistes, comprising many well-known names, and new candidates for public favor.
THE GORGEOUS AND BRILLIANT NEW SCENERY, by those eminent masters of Scenical Art, Messrs. RICHARD MARSTON, (from the Covent Garden, London;) J. E. HAYES, R. SMITH, D. A. STRONG, L. F. SEAVER and W. WALACK.
THE DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE
painted by the
BROTHERS DREW, of London,
for E. W. Smith, Esq., of Astley's Theatre, London, and purchased by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, at a cost of $15,000.
Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats secured six days in advance.

JOHN BROUGHAM IN BROOKLYN.
Mr. TAYLEURE has pleasure in announcing an engagement of two nights with
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
the gifted and genial poet-actor, who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 17,
in his own brilliant and beautiful play,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION;
AND ON
TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18,
as "MICAWBER," in his own dramatization of
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and in his great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
supported on both occasions by the
ENTIRE WINTER GARDEN COMPANY,
and by the same casts, &c., as were engaged in those several productions in New-York.
Full orchestra led by ROBERT STOEPEL.
BOX SHEET OPENS FRIDAY,
from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SECOND GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
THE PERFECT SUCCESS
of the FIRST SACRED CONCERT on Sunday evening last, induces
Mr. ADOLPH NEUENDORF,
Conductor of the Grand German Opera Company, to announce
ONE MORE GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
TO TAKE PLACE ON SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,
AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,
presenting a newly-selected Programme of
VOCAL and ORCHESTRAL, SACRED and CLASSIC MUSIC,
from the works of the eminent composers.
Second appearance since her return from Europe of
Madam MARIE FREDERICI.
Will also appear
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
the very popular Soprano of the German Opera Company.
Mr. FRANZ HIMMER,
Primo Tenor of the Grand German Opera Company.
Mr. JOSEPH WEINLICH, Basso Profundo.
A FULL CHOIR,
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
consisting of instrumentalists of the very first position.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF.....Conductor
ADMISSION 50 and 75 cts.; RESERVED SEATS $1.
Seats may be secured daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
The street cars pass within a few doors of the theatre.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-basement and extensive fire-proof vaults, will be erected upon the four lots on Houston-st., southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, which will be ready for occupation next February, and will be leased for a long term of years. Parties desiring to locate on the great line of improvements, and near Broadway, in a very superior building, can confer with me while the plans are being prepared.
H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, TEN minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Clifton, Staten Island, containing twelve rooms, with under-cellar, all in complete order, with carriage-house, and immediate possession given. To a desirable tenant, will be rented at a low price. Inquire of CHAS. A. COOK, Insurance Broker, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house, with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes' walk from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1, A COMpletely furnished three-story and basement brick house, in a desirable neighborhood, within 15 minutes by car of South Ferry, Brooklyn. Address JAMES, Box No. 165 Times Office.

TO LET—PARLOR AND THIRD FLOORS, WITH front basement, together or separate, at a moderate rent. Apply to TORRY & BERRIAN, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—THE LARGE HALL OVER THE FIRST story of No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance on 34th-st., for three years. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—Suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board; fine location, and near the principal up-town hotels.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated at South Bergen, N. J., within one hour's ride of the City. Apply at No. 25 West 42d-st.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen; bath-room and gas. Apply at No. 15 North Moore-st., near Varick.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story house, elegantly and completely furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FEW NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at No. 120 West 44th-st., convenient to cars; reference required.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN CANAL AND Walker sts., near Broadway, with light rooms; power unexceptionable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with sleeping apartments; terms, $2 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 67 Spring-st.

TO LET—THE TEN LOTS AND BULKHEAD between 12th and 13th sts., North River. Apply on the premises.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, on Long Island, Staten Island, or in New-Jersey, about an hour's ride from the City. Address C. W. P., Box No. 56 Post-office, stating location, rent or value, quantity of land, &c.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH TO OBtain in a private family a well furnished room without board; location preferred 19th, 20th or 21st sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Address, stating particulars, E. A. B., Box No. 3,270 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR OR more, if suited, within easy access of the city, a neat and comfortably furnished country residence; house must have modern improvements, a good stable, and a few acres attached. Address O. C., Box No. 4,200 Post-office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In a good location, for a small family with first-class references. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st., basement.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, by an experienced farmer, a good farm; possession this Fall. Address FARMER, Box No. 171 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC the most
THRILLING SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE AGE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾.
The immensely successful drama, in four acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.
Previous to the drama,
DANCE..............by.....MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER..........FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER.......INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, etc.,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.
SUBSCRIPTIONS for the season of EIGHTEEN NIGHTS at the French Theatre are received at the Ristori administration, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering & Sons.
Scale of prices per night, including reserved seats:
Proscenium Boxes, containing four seats..............$20
Private Boxes, containing four seats.................16
Orchestra Seats, reserved............................3
Dress Circle, reserved...............................2
H. WERTHEIMBER, Treasurer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER............................Director
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 13,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivers.
The cast embracing Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, W. Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.
Seats can be secured from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE GRAND "ICE WITCH" MATINEE.
Admission to the matinee, all parts of the house, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

IRVING HALL. GRAND CONCERT.
SIGNOR MACCAFERI'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, at 8.
The following array of eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Signora BOSORETTI, M'lle DE GEBEELE,
M'lle A. SATOUR, Sig. MAZZOLENI,
Sig. CARLO PATTI, Sig. MACCAFERI,
Sig. ORLANDINI, Sig. YPPOLITO.
Sigs. ARDADANI, ANTONUCCI, WEINLICH.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Directors, Sigs. F. ROSA and NICOLAI.
TICKETS, $1 ONLY.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

BILLIARDS.
THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF THE
STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS
is now being played at the
HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.,
The seances commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.
Besides the champions Messrs. PHELAN, TIERNAN McDEVITT, GOLDTHWAIT, CAHILL, JOSEPH DION, Champion of America,
and other leading experts, will play.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

ROSEDALE;
OR, THE RIFLE BALL.
It is respectfully intimated to managers throughout the country that the right to perform the above-named drama out of the City of New-York during the season of 1866-7, has not, as yet, been granted to any person.
Parties representing themselves as authorized by me to produce the play are simply impostors, who will be dealt with in due course of law.
Managers allowing said drama to be acted in their theatres without my permission will also be liable to prosecution under the Copyright Law.
LESTER WALLACK.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1866.

MR. OSCAR GUTTMAN
will appear THIS EVENING as Parlamentsrath Desperieres, in "Vicomte Von Lotoriere," and Sebast: Fuchs in "Personal Acten," at the N. Y. Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
To facilitate the sale of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS for
ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS
in New-York and Brooklyn, and enable the public to avoid the inconvenience and delay attendant on personal application at the various box offices,
A GENERAL TICKET OFFICE
has been established, where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining
CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES,
and in advance whenever required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c.
OFFICE AT MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

IRVING HALL
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO
Miss MARY H. COOKE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 14,
when the following artists have kindly volunteered:
Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Miss ROSA COOKE,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Mr. LOUIS C. JACOBY,
Mast. B. MOHLENHAUR, Mr. C. W. COLBY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT.

THE DUFRENE
GARDEN OF ART COMPANY.
The grounds, plans, &c., will remain open for inspection during this week, daily, from 12 to 4. The representatives of the Press are respectfully invited to call at the Studios, No. 833 8th-av., between 58th and 59th sts., where the plans are on view.
THOMAS W. DUFRENE,
Resident Artist and General Manager.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.
A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.
All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

AUCTION SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2d) day of October, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at Jefferson Barracks Reserve, near St. Louis, Mo., about five thousand (5,000) barrels of powder, composed of cannon, mortar and musket powders.
The powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
LARGE SALE OF DOMESTIC CIGARS.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.:
350,000
Choice domestic cigars of favorite brands in good order. Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.
By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at Central Salesroom, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn—regular weekly sale—rosewood pianos, velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, feather beds, mirrors, large counter, &c., &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 13, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
24 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,036 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Angeline and Caroline*.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,
Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 436 East 10th-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
This Theatre will shortly
REOPEN.
During the recess the house has been cleaned and renovated throughout. Extra Stalls have been added, Boxes and Parquette newly carpeted, and every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the audience carefully considered.
A NEW STAGE
has been laid and other mechanical improvements effected, in order to render the production of all plays in a most complete manner.
A NEW COMEDY
(just received from London)
will be produced on the occasion, with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
THE COMPANY
will consist of the following artists:

Mr. J. W. WALLACK,	Mr. FRED'K ROBINSON
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,	Mr. A. W. YOUNG,
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,	Mr. NORTON,
Mr. J. S. WRIGHT,	Mr. WILLIAMSON,
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, (his first appearance,)	Mr. G. BROWNE,
	Mr. POPE,
Mr. GRAHAM,	Mr. ROBINSON,
Mr. CASHIN,	Mr. ROBERTS,
Mr. WARD,	Mr. LEONARD,

and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Miss M. HENRIQUES,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON,	Miss CLARA JENNINGS,
Miss FANNY MORANT,	Miss IONE BURKE,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss MARY BARRETT,
Miss FANNY GREEN,	Miss CARMAN,
Miss MARY SCOTT,	Miss ST. CLAIR,
Miss TIMONY,	Miss GREY,
Miss WILLIAMS,	Miss E. CHAPMAN.

The Orchestra, under the direction of
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
will consist of artists of acknowledged ability, numbering many brilliant solo performers.
ACTING MANAGER..............MR. JOHN GILBERT.
STAGE DIRECTOR..............MR. J. H. SELWYN,
whose valuable assistance has been specially secured to insure additional completeness of detail.
PROMPTER....................MR. J. S. WRIGHT.
SCENIC ARTISTS..............MESSRS. H. ISHERWOOD and G. EVANS.
TREASURER...................MR. THEODORE MOSS.
SEVERAL NEW PLAYS
OF
UNEQUIVOCAL MERIT
have been received, and will be produced in rapid succession, the aim of the Manager being to present a
CONSTANT VARIETY
OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Due notice will be given of the opening of the Box-office for the sale of secured seats for the opening night.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
MANAGERS....LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH.
THIS EVENING will be performed the successful comedietta, entitled THE DEBUTANTE. Characters by Lewis Baker, Metkiff, Percy, Bland, Mesdames Gomersal, Wall, &c. After which the burlesque sketch called LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, in which Messrs. Mark Smith, Davenport, Percy, Bland, and Miss Alicia Mandeville, Mrs. Wall, Misses Cole, Lewis, Cane, Henry, &c., will appear. The music of this burlesque is composed and arranged expressly by Henry Tissington. To conclude with the capital afterpiece of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. During the piece, duet, "When a Little Farm We Keep," &c. Hornpipe and imitations of operatic celebrities by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. The orchestra under the direction of Julius Eichberg. Parquet and dress circle, 75 cents. Orchestra stalls, $1 50. Balcony chairs, $1.
Commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

AMERICAN OPERA—NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
H. DRAPER............................Director.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, will be produced the popular comic operetta,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
by the following artists:
Miss MINA GEARY, Isabella; Miss LIZZIE ALLEN, Lucrezia; Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, Inez; Mr. W. F. HILL, Carlos; Mr. E. DUCHESNE, Doctor; Mr. M. MONTROSE, Pomposo; Mr. E. WARDEN, Balthazar.
Prices of Admission—Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Gallery, 30 cents; Proscenium Boxes $8 and $10. Seats secured without extra charge at the Box Office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor............Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MR. E. EDDY
AND Miss HENRIETTA IRVING.
The great drama of
THE DEAD HEART.
Mr. E. EDDY as Robert Landry and Cato the Censor.
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING as Katharine.
And the drama of
TOM CRINGLE.
TO-MORROW—Farewell Benefit of Mr. E. Eddy.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager................G. L. FOX
IVANHOE—THE MAID OF JUDAH.
Rebecca..................MISS FANNY HERRING.
Wambo.....................................G. L. FOX.
DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEO. THOMAS'
86th POPULAR ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCERT.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:
1. March—"Fraternization"..........................Strauss
2. Overture—"La Gazza Ladra"........................Rossini
3. Waltz—"Dreams of Love"...........................Lenner
4. Lied—"Ich wollt meine Liebe"...................Mendelssohn
5. Grand Fantasie—"Tannhauser"......................Wagner
6. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"......................Suppe
7. Polka—"Anvil"...................................Parlow
8. Fantasia—"Traumbilder" (Visions in a Dream)....Lumbye
9. Waltz—"Morgenblaetter"...........................Strauss
10. March—"Potpourri"...............................Bach
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE.
BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
First week of C. J. HOGAN and R. HUGHES. Grand Tableaux, "Goddess of Liberty." "I am Serious." J. H. Budworth's Imitations of Popular Actors. Banner in the Sky. Ladies Pet. Bacon and Greens. Apple Orchard. The Persecuted Dutchman. Admission 50 and 25 cents.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
AT IRVING HALL,
AT IRVING HALL,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

IRVING HALL.
Great success of the Sunday Concerts and Theodore Thomas'
SPLENDID ORCHESTRA.
THIRD CONCERT—SECOND SEASON.
SUNDAY, Sept. 16 at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

ATHENÆUM HALL,
BROOKLYN.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
HANLON BROTHERS,
VERSATILE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYtechnic branch will resume its sessions THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Building. Topics—1. *Recent Scientific Researches.* 2. *Ventilation.* Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
T. D. STETSON, Secretary.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.
SEPTEMBER 13 AND 14.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER.
NO DEDUCTION FOR A WALK OVER.
FIRST DAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.
FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, a handicap premium of $350 for all ages; two mile dash over eight hurdles. Second horse to save his entrance. Closed with five entries:
NANNIE CRADDOCK, SEACAUCUS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS, LADY WOLF,
ZIGZAG.
SECOND RACE.—Premium of $200, all ages. One mile dash.
THIRD RACE.—Premium of $250, for all ages. Mile heats.
SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.
FIRST RACE.—Steeple chase. A handicap premium for all ages; $400 to the first horse and $100 to the second horse; about three miles over a fair hunting country. Closed with five entries:
NANNIE CRADDOCK, SEACAUCUS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS, LADY WOLF,
ZIGZAG.
SECOND RACE.—Premium of $400, for all ages. Two and a half miles dash.
THIRD RACE.—Premium of $250 for beaten horses at this meeting. Mile heats.
Entrance to all premiums, five per cent.
The usual allowance of three pounds to mares and geldings.
course at 9:15 A. M., 10 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 12:15 P. M.
Leave Paterson for the course at 9:25 A. M., 11:45 A. M.
Leave the course for New-York at 4:05 P. M., 5:50 P. M.
Leave the course for Paterson at 5 P. M., 5:45 P. M.
Leave the course for Port Jervis and intermediate stations at 5 P. M. Way passenger, leaving Port Jervis at 6:30 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October.
Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR cash, to let, and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has had long experience, and can give the highest references. Address Box No. 149 Springfield, Mass.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BY STEAMSHIP.

THE CHINA'S MAILS.

The mails by the *China*, with files to Sept. 1 inclusive, furnish us the following interesting details of news previously telegraphed:

GREAT BRITAIN.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The American News in Europe—Progress of Pacification—The American Embassy in Russia—Great Reform Meeting in Birmingham—The Muscular Christians and Ex-Gov. Eyre—Red, White and Blue—Barnum and the Brighton Pavilion—Spiritual Athenæum—Royal Marriages—A New Holiday—Martyrdom of Mr. Beales.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

Once more we begin to have letters from America, filled chiefly with the accounts of the great National Convention in Philadelphia, on the results of which rest the hopes of every real friend of union, peace and prosperity in America, while those who hope for a renewal of civil strife look to the success of the Radical faction. The *Spectator* is very frank about it. Might in America is right, and right is might. The Radicals are the majority, and can govern the country and the South as they like. But this is the very point to determine in the coming elections. If the *Spectator* is right, good-bye to the Union, for no amount of mere physical force can permanently hold it together. The effect of the Philadelphia Convention must be either to restore the Union as a living fact, or to hasten the revolt that must come sooner or later against every despotism. Public attention in Europe will be for months to come fixed on America, especially if the peace now restored to Europe should remain unbroken.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Austria is raising loans and conciliating Hungary. The Empire ought to be, a year hence, all the stronger for its late defeat. The seven-days' war has shown the Government in what it was lacking. The loss of Venetia is a gain. Austria is a more dangerous foe to-day than she was three months ago. Prussia has increased from 19,000,000 to 23,000,000, and she commands in the Northern Bund a population of 37,000,000. What Southern Germany will do is still a problem, and the unity of Germany is not accomplished. The people say: "We like the King of Prussia and BISMARCK; they brush away the little kings like flies; wait awhile and we will also brush away the Prussian King and his BISMARCK." The German Parliament has yet to assemble. The Emperor of France has not spoken, though M. DE ROCHEMAQUELIN has. He says France cannot permit the balance of European power to be destroyed by two such nations as a United Germany and a United Italy. France must make an alliance with Austria. France must increase her population. Southern Germany must not be permitted to join with Northern. The Pope says "one more shake up and all will settle;" and the Holy Father may be a prophet. There are not a few who believe that the brief war which has just closed is but the overture, before the curtain rises upon one which will involve all Europe. At this moment the cholera is destroying many more in the Prussian and Austrian armies than were killed or wounded. It rages at St. Petersburg also, where the weather is as hot as it has been in New-York. In London it has nearly vanished, but increases in Liverpool—the most unhealthy, drunken and miserable town in England.

OUR NAVY IN RUSSIA.

Capt. FOX, accompanied by Mr. CLAY, have made a triumphant progress from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Everywhere they have been warmly received, and Capt. Fox's eloquent speeches have been rendered into Russian to the great delight of the loyal subjects of the Czar. On Thursday there was a deputation of peasants, to whom Capt. Fox presented an American flag, when he was assured that in any conflict Russians would fight side by side with Americans. This *entente cordiale* is not over pleasant to our friend John Bull, who is sighing like a porpoise for an American alliance.

BRIGHT AND REFORM.

But let me come to the event of the week in England—the great Reform Meeting in Birmingham. It is agreed that it was a great meeting. Birmingham and all the towns of midland England—the coal and iron region—turned out *en masse*, as orderly as an Odd-Fellows *fête* at the Crystal Palace. The *Star* says there were 250,000. The *Times* doubts that there were 200,000, but there were enough. It was a tremendous demonstration. In the evening Mr. BRIGHT made a speech in a hall that holds 6,000, which of course was full, and as many more outside. His speech was characteristic—eloquent, passionate, angry, vindictive, impolitic, and as false in fact as passionately partisan speeches are likely to be. He said: "The accession of Lord DERBY to office is a declaration of war against the working classes;" and then he eulogized the Queen, who had just appointed Lord DERBY, and declared the war. "You are to be told," he said, "that you are so ignorant, and so venal, and so impulsive, and so unreflecting, and so disorderly that it is not safe to skim the very cream of you—to allow 116,000 of you to vote." Well, Royal Commissions are now sitting in three towns in England, taking testimony on the bribery of English elections, and it appears that four-fifths of the voters were bought like cattle in the market by both parties alike. One member of Parliament had spent $200,000 in election bribery. One candidate, with the vestige of a conscience, withdrew from the canvass when a most respectable and pious voter told him that he was ready to lay down his life for Jesus Christ, but he did not feel that it was wrong for him to sell his vote.

BRIGHT ON US.

Mr. BRIGHT seldom makes a speech without saying something handsome of America. On this occasion he said: "If you go to those great and glorious colonies of this country, the United States of America, you will find the people exhibiting all the virtues which belong to the greatest nations on the face of the earth! there you will find a people passing through a tremendous war, a tremendous revolution, with a conduct and a success, with a generosity and a magnanimity, which have aroused and attracted the admiration of the world." In America the whole people enjoyed *the suffrage*—in England 5,000,000 of men representing 20,000,000 of the population had no part in the Government of the country. "The House of Commons," he said, "was elected by the landlord's compulsion in the counties, and by corruption, intimidation and tumult in the boroughs."

After saying this, he denounced Mr. LOWE, as he had denounced the Tories, for saying that the lower stratum of English voters was ignorant and corrupt. If they were not—if a majority were not ignorant, or corrupt, or cowardly, how could the House of Commons be elected as he said it was—and to a large extent said truly. But what injustice to hold up Mr. LOWE to reprobation for saying the same thing!

The Liberal *Pall Mall Gazette* denounces the burden of the speech as "wicked nonsense, and nothing less," and it really goes so far beyond reason and moderation, not to say truth and justice, that it cannot fail to set fair-minded and thoughtful men against Mr. BRIGHT as a political leader, and to discredit any scheme of reform which he advocates.

VOTE BUYING.

The truth is that but for Mr. GLADSTONE, the Reform bill of last session might have been passed, and his administration remained in power; besides, it was his own party that defeated him, and not Tories, who came into office only because they could not help it, and because GLADSTONE and RUSSELL insisted on going out.

This practice of buying and selling votes in England has been going on a century or more. In the brilliant days of the Regency, not only did electors sell their votes to members, but members in turn sold their votes to Government, or whoever would pay the highest price for them, and the treasury, when there was an important motion to carry, disbursed £25,000 of a morning to secure the needed majority. No one pretends that the votes of members are now bought in this way; but the corruption of electors assuredly has not diminished since the old rotten borough period, and Mr. BRIGHT's description of the election of a large portion of the Members of Parliament is as true as preaching.

It is a question of supply and demand. Here are men of both parties ready to give twenty to thirty thousand dollars for the privilege of serving their country for nothing and writing M. P. after their names. Brown, Jones or Robinson can get from one to five hundred dollars, from one side or the other, for his vote. He does not care the toss of a copper which man is elected. Whig or Tory, if he knows the difference, is all the same to him. There is no difference in the matter. One candidate will serve the country and the local interests as well as the other, and why should he refuse to pocket the money when it is offered him? He don't. A witness in one of the towns now being investigated said there were 350 voters, 50 of whom were pure—that is, 50 voted for friendship, or principle, or habit, on one side or the other without being paid. Candidates and voters justify themselves in doing as others do. If they are patriots, the end sanctifies the means. If they are only poor voters, they pay their rent and support their families. A ten-pound householder, who gets twenty pounds for his vote, has a year's rent and ten pounds for butcher and baker; and he does not sell his country—not in the least: he votes for the man or the party he likes best, or he knows no difference. What can you do with such a people? Universal suffrage and the ballot would not cure it. Legal punishments are of no avail. It is against the law now, and always has been; and no one ever heard of prosecution and punishment. The *Times* proposes to disfranchise every borough that is notedly corrupt—punish the innocent with the guilty, with the comfortable assurance that only a very few of the former class would suffer.

Rev. Lord SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE has favored us with his views on this bribery question, and, as every one knows who reads the articles signed S. G. O. in the *Times*, he is a reverend lord of very decided opinions. English elections, he says, "are utterly subversive of peace to all honest men; they are the direct means of undermining honesty, furthering roguery, and, for a time, setting all ordinary principle of upright action aside. It is the carnival time of political debauchery." An election in three days, he believes, would destroy all the good that could be effected in three years by all the Archbishops, Bishops and clergy of the established Church, aided by all the dissenting clergy. In the good old times when Mr. WILBERFORCE's friends subscribed money to secure him a seat in Parliament, the elections lasted three weeks—three weeks of roaring drunkenness, riot and corruption. At Yarmouth, where the whole system is being overhauled by the Royal Commission, the Tories declare that they had the place safe enough, and were driven to bribery by the rich Liberals from Lancashire, who came to buy up their votes. Mr. BRODDEN, from Manchester, a friend of Mr. BRIGHT and member of the Reform Club, came down with £6,000 in gold, which compelled them to lay out £4,000. One of the candidates who canvassed the borough, which has only 1,600 voters, marked down 300 of them as V—venal, and a good many as VV—very venal. The most of them were poor, but some only avaricious; but avarice is accounted by some a sort of poverty. The Reform League holds that the addition of a few voters, poorer and more ignorant, would mend the matter. I should think it might lower the price. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which seems to have some prejudices against the morality of corruption, says:

"The Liberals are every whit as bad as the Tories; and they are not only fully as bad, but also fully as shameless. They do not even practice that hypocrisy which is described as the homage that vice pays to virtue. They do not even seem to be aware that the offence is worse in their case than in the case of their antagonists. They forget that for a man to go about glorifying the lower classes of English life as worthy to possess the franchise, and at the same time to do his utmost to convert them into political scoundrels, is as a thimbleful specimen of political turpitude as can well be conceived. A Tory briber, especially we of the more cynical sort, is a less inconsistent personage. It is the first principle of Toryism that the many are unfit to govern, from combined moral and intellectual deficiencies; and if property buys up the votes of poverty, it is but helping on the good work and insuring the predominance of wealth, and what is politely termed intelligence. But that a candidate should stand on the hustings and protest that it is the desire of his heart to see the franchise lowered, while he is spending hundreds and thousands of pounds in debauching every voter whom he can get at, is nothing less than a scandal and a disgrace."

JAMAICA AND EYRE.

We still quarrel over Ex-Gov. EYRE. He is denounced in open-air meetings and in bad grammar. His supporters, and especially that patron of, muscular Christians, Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, are soundly berated. Against him are Mr. MILL, whom the English call that Great Authority on logic, political economy, and metaphysics, and Mr. BRIGHT, the eulogist of republican institutions. For him, as members of the Defence Fund Committee are THOS. CARLYLE, HENRY KINGSLEY and JOHN RUSKIN. Here is a notable disagreement among the doctors of literature, art and divine philosophy. A fine battle we shall have around the foot of the gallows on which Gov. EYRE is to be hanged for the murder of GORDON, if all the disciples of BRIGHT and MILL are ranged on one side and all the admirers of CARLYLE, RUSKIN and the two KINGSLEYS on the other. Jack Ketch will have a sorry time between them—sturdy BRIGHT and philosophic MILL, who believes in a street lamp-post only as a permanent possibility of the sensation of a broken head, and is not likely to shy at a gallows, leading the Jamaica Committee and its followers on one side, with homely granitic-faced CARLYLE, trenchant KINGSLEY and enthusiastic RUSKIN and all the muscular Christians on the other, while the EX-Governor, the hangman and the parson watch the fight from the only safe place in the vicinity.

IRELAND.

The new Lord Lieutenant has entered upon his government in Ireland, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin told him that Ireland asked only the same treatment that was given to Canada, to make her as loyal. Several American Fenians have been released on condition of returning to America; but I do not learn whether their parole will keep them from paying a visit to Canada, where a few regiments are being sent now to form a nucleus, or *point d'appui*, for the brave militia.

SCIENCE.

The British Association appears to have had a good time with the scientific lions at Nottingham. Sir S. BAKER discoursed on the inundations of the Nile, which come, not from melting snows on the mountains of the moon, but upon a tremendous rainy season in Abyssinia, when the water comes down in solid sheets. Mr. DU CHAILLU gave an account of his last exploration into the land of gorillas, and the irrepressible FRANK BUCKLAND dilated on the glories of pisciculture, and told how a gentleman of Galway had so stocked one little river as to increase his take from 1,400 to 10,000 salmon a-year. Now, a salmon in England is worth on an average five dollars, and this river fishery, therefore, brings in $50,000 a-year. Meditate on this, ye lovers of sport and money.

THE LILLIPUTIAN SHIP.

The London *Morning Herald* cannot believe that the *Red, White and Blue*, now at the Crystal Palace, ever sailed across the Atlantic. Its theory is that it was taken aboard a liner outside New-York and was dropped again in the channel, and that it is a speculation of Mr. BARNUM—P. T. (painstaking, or penetrating) BARNUM, which reminds me that I went through the Brighton Pavilion, the model of Iranistan, the other day. It has two gorgeous rooms. But to think that six millions of dollars were spent on such a gimcrack, and so little to show for it; and to think that all over England people are living six or seven in a single room not large enough for two persons, where they eat, drink and sleep, and die of typhus or cholera! There is a Reform League in Liverpool for "the extension of the franchise to all occupiers or lodgers liable to be rated for the relief of the poor, a redistribution of seats and the ballot." A Liberal journal proposes as an amendment, "the extension of wholesome dwelling-houses to all occupiers or lodgers of the poorer classes, a redistribution of the light and air of the town, and a reduction of the present terrible mortality of Liverpool." However, I believe in the *Red, White and Blue* and her wonderful voyage, and also that to buy her for exhibition might not be a bad speculation.

HEAVY FOUNDERING STORY.

Speaking of ships, we have had an appeal to public charity for Capt. CASEY, whose case has been neglected, apparently because his story was too hard for belief. Eight ships, some new, some loaded with timber, left Quebec the same day, with officers and crews numbering 160 men. They all foundered in the same gale, and of all the men Capt. CASEY is the only known survivor. He lived thirty-three days lashed to the topmast of his vessel, twenty-eight days without food, and badly frozen. The rest died, and he, when taken off by a Rotterdam ship, weighed, in his wet clothes, but twenty-eight pounds. This poor man, who lost his fingers and toes, has a family in Cornwall and has not been able to get to them. This week his case was brought before one of the London magistrates, and as soon as authenticated the money began to come for him, so that he will be provided for.

GHOSTLY.

Among our new institutions is a "Spiritual Athenæum," a fashionable Ghost Club in Sloan-street, bordering Belgravia, with a five-guinea subscription, of which Mr. C. E. HOWE is Resident Secretary, and where "sittings" will be regularly held. Among the members of the council are several white names, of real, and well-known in America—Rev. J. G. WOOD, the writer on natural history; Dr. GULLY, of Malvern; Dr. ELLIOTSON, S. C. HALL, Esq., F. R. A., editor of the *Art Journal*; Capt. DRAYSON, of the army, &c. Mr. HOME, it may be presumed, has abandoned his dramatic aspirations. Miss HARDINGE, who has delighted some hundreds, perhaps thousands, here, and been lauded by WILLIAM HOWITT as more eloquent than the whole British Parliament, and criticised in the *Saturday Review* as that journal delights to criticise, has returned to the land of the free. She finds England slow. No Englishman should come back to England, after emigrating, until he gets slow himself. Mr. DICKENS said it was worth going to America for the pleasure of coming back again, a sentiment American travelers heartily reciprocate. English, Irish, and perhaps French and Germans, once well Americanized become more American than the Americans—just as it used to be said that Yankees who went South and married cotton or sugar plantations became more Southern than the Southerners. As a rule, wherever a man stays long enough to take root he grows racy of the soil. There is a droll story about Miss HARDINGE's farewell oration in London. It seems that she is really Mrs. HARDINGE, but the Miss, in some professional way, has stuck to her, and the fact of her marriage was not generally known. You may judge then of the effect produced, when in her parting words she spoke with pathos of her dear child and her maternal experiences!

CONJUGAL.

We have the promise of another royal marriage. King GEORGE I., the last of the "shining blades" Western Europe has given to Greece, has sent to claim the hand of the English Princess LOUISE. The match does not seem a very brilliant one, but Mr. GLADSTONE, relieved from the toils of State, and a philhellenist of the first water, has gone to inquire into the young Sovereign's prospects and see if the match will answer. Prince CHRISTIAN and his bride, the Princess HELLENA, now called the Princess CHRISTIAN, have returned from their wedding tour, and the scandal of the match has subsided. If the bald-headed and certainly good-looking Prince has a wife and family in Germany, there are surely precedents enough in the Royal family of England for such irregularities. GEORGE III., GEORGE IV. and WILLIAM IV., the three last Sovereigns, to go no further, were bigamists, and the Queen naturally could not see that the other wife was any objection. LUTHER, BEZA and the mild MELANTHON held that a royal Prince might have two wives. The Mormon reformers, I believe, go a little further. I do not see that Queen VICTORIA, as the head of the Anglican Church, need fly in the face of the highest authorities; but I do not wish to commit myself to a decided opinion until Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON publishes his travels in Utah. If he agrees generally with Capt. BURTON, I shall abide by their decision.

THE GALLOWS.

The social life, manners and customs of "Our Old Home" were displayed last Saturday at Manchester at a public execution, the first in that town for sixty-eight years, Lancashire hangings having been performed in other localities. "While waiting for the show, the crowd indulged in all the boisterous merriment of a fair," with "whistling, hooting, yells and snatches of vulgar songs." "A party of about thirty country lads arrived, singing lustily the American war song 'John Brown,' which was taken up by the crowd and repeated with great gayety. Rings were formed for fights, and other exhibitions. Two hundred and fifty dollars was paid for a commanding window, and twenty-five to fifty was a common price for a seat." It is probable that a bill will be passed next session making executions private; but young England will no doubt continue to applaud the comical hangings in Punch and Judy, the popular outdoor drama which has had so much to do with the education of the rising generation.

HER MAJESTY AND THE POOR.

The Queen has very nicely managed to give the poorer classes of the metropolis an annual holiday. The Horticultural Gardens, at South Kensington, are opened free on the birthday of the Prince Consort. This year the visitors numb red 140,000, who enjoyed pretty architecture and music, fountains and flowers. Kew Gardens are open every day, even on Sunday, but they are at some distance. The time is not distant when the gardens and museums of London will be opened free on Sunday—the only day on which they can be generally enjoyed. In Dublin, the Sunday opening of the Botanic Gardens has been a moral benefit.

BEALE THE MARTYR.

Mr. BEALES, the Metropolitan reformer, is experiencing the ups and downs of life. He has his medal and his martyrdom. He was one of the revising barristers for the County of Middlesex. A revising barrister decides as to the right of a man to have his name on the list of voters. He is appointed by the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. BEALES, from his position of violent partisan, was dropped in the recent appointment, and the Radicals proclaimed at once that he had been turned out by the Tories. The Lord Chief Justice is a Tory, and has nothing to do with politics, except to select impartial men as revising barristers—as important as that you, in this turmoil of excitement and dense fog of lies, should have an impartial correspondent, who trusts he is no Tory; hopes he is not a Whig, and utterly repudiates the idea of being a Radical, but wishes and intends to do justice to all men, women and parties in these dominions.

JOKES.

Speaking of parties, Mr. HOWELL, in his nice book on Venice, has a "good one." A British *pater-familias*—should not that last syllable be ass?—with his tribe about him, and "Murray" in hand, was standing before TITIAN's St. John, in the Venetian gallery. Struck with the majestic figure, he contemplated it in silence for a while, and said, like any other middle class Briton: "Just my idea of that party's character."

Money is 6 per cent., business better, and American stocks in active demand here and at Frankfort. No news of the Atlantic telegraph—supposed to have gone under.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Proposed Meeting of the Chamber of Deputies—Composition of the House—The Republican Spirit not Dead—The Criticism of Mr. Knox—Italian Parliament—A Letter from Mazzini—The Clergy in Venetia—The Cousin of the King—Rumors from Rome—Cialdini in Command of the Italian Armies—Brigands.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866.

A question has been raised whether the present Chamber of Deputies shall be called together to take account of the changes which the war has produced in the territorial arrangements of Italy, or whether a new election shall be ordered in which the new province shall take part. The present House contains about four hundred and forty members. Venetia would be entitled, according to the ratio of population, to a representation of not less than twenty-five. The Constitution distinctly says in the fifth article: "Treaties which have to do with the finances, or with changes of territory of the State, become valid only after being ratified by the Chambers." One party insists that the present Chamber is competent to take action under the Constitution and confirm the treaty about to be made, and that a new election should come afterward. The other party, supported by the Ministerial organ, holds that there should be a dissolution and a new election, and that the delegates of Venetia should take part in an act which completed the union of Italy. A kingdom but seven years old cannot have many precedents by which to regulate its action, but as it is establishing its precedents for future guidance, it is perhaps a matter of no trifling importance that its present action should be regular. The question is one which it will not be very difficult to settle. The matter of most consequence is, that it be at once, and all others like it, so that peace may be ratified, and then the country may leave soldiering and go about regular business.

MAZZINI.

Should a new Parliament be elected, it is suggested that MAZZINI may be a member, as Deputy from the City of Messina. The republican spirit and the Republican Party are by no means dead in Italy. I am surprised every day at the freedom and even the severity with which the King is denounced. Not only are his personal habits criticised without charity and without mercy, but terms, which it would hardly be discreet to repeat, are used in speaking of his intellectual capacity. But I am inclined to put a great part of these extravagances of language to the account of passions and prejudices not as yet disciplined by the sedate experiences of freedom. Democracy makes such rapid strides in Italy that it would be likely to run riot, were it not kept in check by certain wholesome restraints which a monarchical system is perhaps at present best adapted to impose. As to the Italian Parliament, the members of the Lower House are elected for five years, and are not paid. Something is allowed to meet the cost of coming and going from the capital, but the system, unlike our own, is not such as to afford a revenue to the traveling member.

MAZZINI has published a letter refusing the gross salary by the government to all M.C.s [illegible] exiled for political offences. MAZZINI's motives may be pure and elevated, but he will hardly become as great a hero, or savior [illegible] as well as his brother Republican, GARIBALDI, unless to shove himself more ponty to adopt his conduct to circumstances. GARIBALDI has lived, and will die, a true Republican and pure patriot. He also may have sentimental notions of national honor, which are to be respected, but he has had the good sense not to imperil the success of an excellent cause by a too obstinate devotion to a favorite political theory. MAZZINI has the power to serve the cause of liberty in Italy if he will take a seat in the Parliament as a representative of a constituency of attached and admiring friends. He may accomplish less for his country, or even a partisan cause, by hanging around the borders of the State, waiting for an opportunity which may never occur.

BEHAVIOR OF THE CLERGY.

In some parts of the newly acquired provinces of Venetia the ecclesiastics have been reluctant to accept the new order of things, which reduces in so large a degree their power. The old seibborness is slow to yield, and indecorous scenes are now and then witnessed, in which prelate or priest is the actor. But we have constantly new proofs that these obstinate friends of the old abuses are becoming reconciled to the liberal charges which are part and parcel of the new system. We have occasionally a document full of good counsel, like that of the circular letter just issued by the Bishop of Padua, addressed to the parochial clergy. With other words, he says, "to the end of maintaining by the use of all means, public and private tranquility, and to escape all risk of damage to life, property, or honor, among the faithful of our flock, we order and command as a sacred obligation, that no one, either from the altar, or pulpit, or in any manner, may promote seditious feeling against the King, the Constitution, and the Army, respecting always the constituted authority, and observing conscientiously the laws of the State"—with much more to the same effect, including the order that on the exposition of the Holy Sacrament, after the prayer for the Pope there shall be prayers for the King.

OUR UNIMPORTANT KING.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL is coming to be of as little account politically as is the Queen of England. Month after month he is wadering about in the provinces, showing himself to his admiring subjects, and his name is now less often mentioned than are those of several of his more active subjects. His cousin, the Prince CARIGNANO, is the present head of the State, as all the decrees are promulgated with his signature. The Prince is as modest as he is good-looking, and if it be true that he is keeping "Bachelor's hall" in the Pitti Palace, he is so quiet about it that no one would know it. That great grim mole is as cool a hermitage in these hot mid-Summer days as would be any cave hewn out of a rock. While the King and his cousin are still content to remain single, the report comes that negotiations are going on for a matrimonial union between Prince HUMBERT, VICTOR EMMANUEL's oldest son, and the Archduchess MATILDA MARIA ILDEGONDA ALLESSANDRINA, of Austria. The Italians have said so many severe things against the reigning house of Austria, and have so often cursed the despotic Hapsburg-Lorraine blood, that it will be with an awkward grace that such a matrimonial alliance will be accepted. Some express fear—if such a contract is carried out—that Austrian influence in Italy will be restored. But there is little ground for any such fear, however many matrimonial alliances may take place. The people are to rule Italy in future as they are other countries in Europe. When the principle of popular sovereignty is fully carried out, priest and prince will not be able to work with such complete union of purpose for the enslavement of the people as before.

ROMAN RUMORS.

Various rumors come to us from Rome of movements contemplated by those who have the direction of affairs. As the facts given are not well made out, not much reliance can be placed upon them. But it is pretty certain that Count SARTIGES has again assured His Holiness that the conduct of the Papal authority must be regulated with reference to the withdrawal, according to the terms of the Convention of September, of the French troops, before the close of the year. Public attention will be turned with more interest than ever toward Rome as the period named approaches termination, to learn what decision, with reference to new exigencies, may be arrived at by the Holy See. It will not be easy for the Government of the Pontiff to become reconciled with the King of Italy; but the intimatory step must be taken, with however melancholy a grace. There is still a feeling of benevolence in the hearts of the Italian people toward the Pope as Chief Bishop of the Church.

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

The estimable Princess CHARLOTTE—or, as she is now called, the Empress of Mexico—has come into Italy on her way to her husband's villa near Trieste. Having made her best effort with the French Emperor and failed, some will have it that she is about to settle down in the old home, and wait there the return of the partner of her short-lived Imperial honors, sorrows and joys. If the amiable Princess has made in vain her appeal to the gallantry, the sense of duty, of justice and of honor of the French Emperor, what else is there for MAXIMILIAN to hope from his pretended European friends? There is no fair weather for him, except in the columns of *Les Patrie* and the *Memorial Diplomatique*. The mortification of these journals is extreme, in view of the complete failure of a scheme which they so many times declared was to be chief glory of the Emperor's reign.

Gen. LAMARMORA has formally taken leave of the army, and Gen. CIALDINI is now in full command. We are told that LAMARMORA addressed some words full of feeling and dignity to the assembled officers, giving reasons for his past conduct, and for the step which he has now taken of retiring from active command. To the soldiers of the army he also directed some words of thanks, of encouragement and farewell.

THE BRIGANDS.

Brigandage in the South of Italy, always to the Government and the country a matter of serious concern, continues to be as terrible a scourge as ever. Every day come new reports of robberies, murders and spoliation, and although the authorities are not inactive, no effectual check has yet been imposed. It has often been charged that the party of the deposed King of Naples, and even those who direct affairs at Rome, have done what they could to promote these disorders. It may be true, although it seems almost too shocking to be credited. Near Rome, Vellette and Frosinone seem to be at present the places which suffer most. No classes of the population seem to be spared; great and small proprietors being alike robbed of their cows and sheep and other animals, and their persons despoiled on the highway, or seized and carried to the mountains, and subjected to the most terrible indignities, until a ransom is paid. In Calabria and in other parts of the late Kingdom of Naples, it is even worse. All security for life and property seem to have passed away. There is suspicion that the Government does not act with sufficient judgment and energy to remove at once and forever this crying scandal. Some part of the large army might be employed in fighting these worst enemies of Italy.

ANGELICO.

GERMANY.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

Bavaria's Interest in the War—Ill Feeling Toward Prussia—Ancient Prophecies Revived—The Religious Element—Terms of Peace.

MUNICH, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

The masses of Bavaria went into the war with no heart, but the mere fact that their relatives were being defeated and killed by hundreds enlisted them in it, and the conclusion of a peace has left them with a feeling of the fiercest bitterness, not only against the Prussians but against their own Government and Generals. The people believe themselves to have been betrayed, sold, butchered for naught. The young King is nephew to the King of Prussia. Prince CHARLES, his uncle, and Commander-in-Chief, is, of course, closely related to the Prussian royal house. Gen. VON TANN was formerly from Saxe, and is an open sympathizer with the Prussians. Baron VON DER PFORDTEN, Prime Minister and real King, is the same, and the people are impatient with the King for keeping a tutor, at $3,500 a year, whom they openly accuse of being a Prussian spy.

PRUSSIAN GOLD.

There is now little doubt that Prussian gold and Bavarian treachery had more to do in driving the brave Bavarians back over the Main than Prussian needle-guns. Major-Gen. VON ZALLER was shot by his own soldiers, because he said, after two Bavarian regiments had fired on each other by mistake, "Oh! that is nothing—that is nothing," as is shown by the fact that a Bavarian bullet was taken out of his wound.

EXCITEMENT.

The soldiers and the lower classes are in a phrenzy of rage. Though a truce was concluded weeks ago, and there is no longer any need of it, Prince CHARLES has not yet come back to Munich, and it is said will not dare to for many months, but will go to England. I have little doubt that if his carriage were seen in the lower parts of the city it would be surrounded by a rabble, himself dragged out and torn limb from limb, so ferocious are the citizens. Though he is a man of mild manners, and has bestowed thousands in charity in public charities, and was formerly much loved, he is now as much execrated. The Municipal militia, that volunteered to fill all posts in the city service, that the regulars might go to the front, will not stand on guard in front of his palace, and the regulars have been obliged to reinforce it. VON TANN PRUCKNER is expected back soon from Berlin, where he has been to get as good terms as he could, and it is said that even he would not venture in certain parts of the city, particularly at night, without a heavy body-guard.

HATRED OF BISMARCK.

As for the hatred toward Count BISMARCK and the Prussians, that is infinite. Even the little children are taught to curse them, and the sucklings at the breast are fed with the milk of a bilious Catholic rancor against the hated Protestants. On the street, the other day, where I was passing, two female friends had met to chat, one of whom had with her a hopeful young Bavarian of two years or so, armed with his little wooden musket, and, to show the proficiency of the young hopeful, his nurse said to the other, "Now tell the lady whom ought good little boys to shoot?" "BITHMARK und die Preussen," he lisped. It reminds one of the famous Catechism gotten up by the priests of Spain at the time of the conquest of that country by NAPOLEON, part of which ran as follows:

"Tell me, my child, who are you?"
"A Spaniard, by the grace of God."
"Who are our enemies?"
"NOLEON, MURAT and MANUEL GODOL."
"What is the origin of the first?"
"Sin."
"Of the second?"
"NAPOLEON."
"Of the third?"
"The two combined."
"My child, is it a sin to kill a Frenchman?"
"No, father; Heaven is gained by killing one of these dogs."

PROPHETIC.

The priests of Munich have raked up an old prophecy, made in the thirteenth century by some good Catholic, whose name I cannot find out, who predicted that the present King of Prussia would be the last, that he would murder his brother, and then the kingdom would somehow pass away from his family, and Prussia would be drenched with blood, and blotted out as a nation. The ignorant people are told that this prophecy is already half fulfilled; that the Empire of Austria was meant by "his brother," and that soon God will wreck the Prussian dynasty with a fearful breaking. In talking with the peasants and lower classes here in Munich, I have found that many of them sincerely believe this absurdity.

SPEAKING OUT.

I think I have never seen anywhere in the United States more heat and boldness in political discussions, and the people more generally participating in them, than here lately in Munich. Of course there is a large amount of religious element in it, and these fires are kept alive by the priests. The people will talk to me placidly on every other matter, but when they come upon the late war and its management, they become excited, the South German fire sparkles in their eyes, and the chronic volubility and looseness of joints that distinguish all continental peoples receive remarkable illustrations. Particularly is this the case when they are talking with each other over a leisurely glass of beer. Men swear openly that the war was not one of the people, and that the Courts waged it only to their destruction, and that in a year the people will take it up themselves, and will be revenged on their Courts and faithless Generals. The police are usually strict in making arrests for denunciations of high authorities, but now they bear an easy hand, and let the people talk, as they fear to exasperate them too far by making arrests.

A FORGOTTEN KING.

To-day is the King's twentieth birthday, and since early in the morning a solitary cannon has been pounding away, and the military are out in the plentitude of their toggery, but the people care nothing, except for the show. The King himself is down in Switzerland with his tutor, traveling incognito, and making romantic excursions in the valleys and on the mountains, but has sent up a decree calling together the Bavarian Chambers. They are to meet to-morrow, Sunday, and it is supposed their session will only last a day or two, simply to give their consent to the terms of the treaty of peace. When I wrote you last the terms had already been published, but prematurely. The official paper of this city (the *Bayerische Zeitung*) gives them as finally determined on as follows: Bavaria is to pay 30,000,000 guldens ($12,000,000) in specie and cede a little tract of land (twenty or thirty thousand souls) embracing the Districts of Gersfeld on the Rhine and Orb and Kissingen on the Rhine. The Prussians are to evacuate Bavaria at once. The Treasury officers were busy yesterday counting the bullion to be sent to Berlin.

SUPERSTITION.

The superstitious spirit that animated many of the Bavarian soldiers is shown by the fact that when they were in the territory of Weimar—a Protestant State, they carried away the portraits of LUTHER from the dwellings as well as churches, and destroyed them. Doctor MARLER, a Prussian surgeon, plainly asserted this in a letter to the Berlin papers, and not a Bavarian paper has denied it so far as I have seen. Prince CHARLES, Commander-in-Chief, sent a note to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, explaining that he had an arrangement with the Weimar Government to pay for all damages committed by his soldiers, and then says: "Of a willful and useless destruction of private property, the commander of the Bavarian army has received no information; much less of the entirely improbable seizure of portraits of LUTHER from the walls of houses and churches. In any event, the Commander-in-Chief has caused everything to be done to insure immediate and full compensation to the parties for all their losses." To me it is altogether probable, since the Bavarian soldiers next after the Tyrolese, are the most stupid and bigoted Catholics of Germany.

SEGREX.

Paying the Piper—Austria's First Installment of the Prussian Levy—Twenty Million Dollars on the Road—The Folly of the Austrian King—Prussia and France—Dissolution of the Old Bund.

MUNICH, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

Immediately upon the ratification at Vienna of the treaty of peace with Prussia, (the ratification is expected to-day or to-morrow,) there will leave Vienna for Berlin *via* Prague and Dresden, a special train, which the Kaiser will not soon forget. It will carry the first instal ment, consisting of 20,000,000 Reich thalers, (about the same number of dollars in greenbacks,) of the war contribution levied by Prussia. It is all silver, and occupied twenty men six days in counting it out, and reckoning thirty thalers to the pound, will weigh 6666.66 pounds, or with the packing, 7,000. It will be under the guard of a detachment of thirty-six trusty soldiers, together with the proper treasury officers and their servants.

DECREES OF FATE.

It is a grievous necessity which compels the Kaiser, in the present wretched state of his finances, to send this magnificent pile of bullion to his conqueror, when he has only paper to pay his own troops; but he will be stung still more by the recollection that he has only himself to blame that the direction is not reversed, and that Berlin is not now sending silver to Vienna. What I mean is this: it has been published in the Cologne *Gazette*, the most influential paper in Prussia, and bears every appearance of probability, that just before the outbreak of hostilities, Count BISMARCK made a last offer to Austria by proposing to purchase Holstein on the sole condition that Austria would retire from the Bund, with such States of South Germany as chose to go with her, forming a South Bund, and leaving Prussia undisturbed to organize one in the North. The Kaiser rejected this offer, though he would doubtless thereby have received as much as he now sends away in payment for a province to which he had no title, and might have organized about himself, as a nucleus, a new Bund more powerful than his northern neighbor.

PRUSSIA OR FRANCE?

In my last I gave you some evidence relative to the bitterness which prevails here against the Prussians. The recent rumors and speculations about the supposed territorial appetite of LOUIS NAPOLEON has put a keen edge upon the question now beginning to be asked "Prussia or France?" That is to say, if NAPOLEON should raise the old cry, "France to the Rhine!" and thereby become entangled in a war with Prussia, to which should South Germany give sympathy, alliance, and, if necessary, material assistance—their old enemies, the French, or their new ones, the Prussians? It is a practical question, and I am glad, for Germany's sake, to be able to say that the citizens of Munich, at least, occupy no doubtful ground.

A few days ago there was held here a large mass meeting to take the sentiment of the people on this question, and they spoke in no equivocal phrases. Dr. GOTTHELF gave the keynote when, in the course of his speech, he said: "When we ask ourselves the question whether, if it should come to that, we should go with France against Prussia, or with Prussia against France, there is no man in this assembly that would hesitate to answer, 'With Prussia against France.'" This passage was received with loud applause, mingled with a few hisses. Four-fifths of the people undoubtedly coincided with the speaker. Next followed a member of the Lower House, Deputy KOCH, who opposed the Decree, but was received with feeble applause. He offered some resolutions in support of his Miso-Prussian views, giving the preference to France, and they were voted down. These were afterward circulated privately for signatures and then posted on the walls. They obtained only fifty-two signatures, though some of them are very influential citizens. The resolutions dare not declare openly in favor of France as against Prussia, but they say it indirectly in the second resolution, as follows:

"2. Under existing relations, we deem it requisite, neither in the interest of Bavaria nor of Germany, to put ourselves under the control of the North, and thereby to indorse the policy, 'Power goes before right,' which prevails there."

Two or three extreme ultramontane journals have not hesitated to express a desire for the protection of France against Prussia, but there are very few in Bavaria, so great and lasting is the old hatred toward France, who would, if brought down to the pure and simple question, "Prussia or France?" choose against the Prussians. Most of the papers are sluggish over the question, because they fear to be led into too warm expressions favorable to Prussia, which, at present, would be awkward